THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 82

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 15.

Axis Bombs Suez Canal; U. S. Base in Ecuador; Taking of Dakar Urged

The World's Day—March 3, 1942

The War: Suez Canal Zone Bombed

Air and Sea: The Suez Canal Zone was attacked by Axis bombers in a possible attempt to take advantage of a lunar eclipse. No damage was caused. The Soviet Information Bureau reported the destruction of 238 German planes between Feb. 20 and 28, while Russia was losing 62. British torpedo boats attacked a Nazi convoy in the English Channel and torpedoed at least one tanker.

Africa: Twenty-four picked British soldiers penetrated far behind Axis lines in Libya and destroyed 91 enemy planes between Christmas and Jan. 10. British headquarters disclosed. Axis aerial activity was stepped up over British advance bases. Ground fighting was confined to patrol activity.

Russia: German sources reported the Russians are massing vast numbers of men along the entire Eastern Front for a large-scale attack. The Russians claim to have frustrated repeated air-borne attempts to supply trapped Nazis near Staraya Russa.

Italy: British bombs struck several merchant ships in the harbor at Palermo, Sicily, sinking at least one. The Italian High Command claimed the sinking of a British submarine by Navy planes. Time and place were not specified.

Java: The Dutch were reported in London to have moved their East Indies Capital from Batavia to Bandoeng, as Allied troops were stated to be presenting a solid front against further Japanese advances.

Australia: Bombing of two towns in the north of Western Australia by Japanese was stated to have destroyed grounded planes. The towns hit were Wyndham and Broome.

Philippines: An addition to General MacArthur's strength has come in the decision of large numbers of the Mohammedan Moro tribe to carry on guerrilla tactics against the Japanese.

Eire: A German aircraft crashed near Schull in County Cork, killing all its crew.

Strategy: Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell relinquished the post of Supreme Commander for the Southwest Pacific, resuming his post of Commander in Chief for India.

Americas: U. S. to Guard Guayaquil Bay

A naval base is being established by the United States at Salinas, Ecuador, guarding the entrance to Guayaquil Bay and controlling a large Southern Pacific area, President Arroyo Del Rio announced.

Cuba and Panama requested Argentina to abandon representation of Italian interests in those countries, bringing to five the number of Central American republics taking that action.

Forty-eight Spanish republican refugees reached Vera Cruz, Mexico, aboard the Nyassa after a 32-day trip from Casablanca, Morocco.

New England: U. S. Urged to Take Dakar

Immediate capture of Dakar to prevent its early use by the Germans against the United States was urged by Col. J. M. C. Pichat, Free French representative, in a Boston interview. [Page 2.]

Silence campaign to prevent giving of information to enemy agents was launched by Joseph M. Loughlin, Regional Director of the Office of Civilian Defense for New England. [Page 5.]

O. K. stickers will be displayed in all Boston homes which meet ARP requirements following inspection by wardens. [Details and picture: Page 5.]

Washington: New U. S.-Brazil Agreements

Brazil and the United States signed agreements providing for an increase in production of raw materials, mainly rubber, in the Amazon basin; for lend-lease aid to strengthen Brazil's army; and for completion of the Victoria-Minas Railroad leading to Brazil's rich iron ore deposits. [Financial Page.]

Twenty communities engaged in large scale war production were notified by Price Administrator Henderson, that rents must be reduced to designated maximum levels within 60 days. [Page 4.]

A three-shift, 168-hour week for every machine in the United States turning out war materials to boost production 25 per cent was urged by Donald M. Nelson, Director of the War Production Board.

A special War Labor Board panel began a closed hearing into the "Little Steel" wage and union security dispute. A Board official said it would be at least a fortnight before a report on the findings could be made.

The House passed the $32,762,737,900 war appropriations bill, largest in world hisltory, completing Congressional action.

A United States military mission to India is expected to depart soon for New Delhi to co-operate in the defense of India and to work out distribution of lend-lease munitions from India to both China and the United Nations forces in the Middle East. [Page 1.]

Food: Britain Moves Against Black Markets

Britain moved to halt profiteering through illegal food sales. About 40,000 "black market" prosecutions have been made. [Page 7.]

Food for Greece will move in restricted quantity as Britain received a "safe conduct" from both Italy and Germany for a wheat ship loading in Palestine.

In Europe: Execution of Hostages Threatened

Execution of 20 hostages was threatened by German military authorities in Paris in reprisal for the killing of a Nazi sentinel unless the attackers are caught before March 16. [Page 7.]

Italy has established diplomatic relations with the French Government at Vichy for the first time, the German Radio said. Count Vittorio Zotti will be the first Italian representative in Vichy, working through the Italian Embassy in German-occupied Paris.

Attacks on Germans and sabotage attempts continued in France. Police disclosed there had been 230 in the past eight months.

National: Congressmen Inspect Normandie

An investigation by a Congressional committee of the cause of the burning of the former French liner Normandie was opened at New York as the committee inspected the partially capsized ship.

Largest warship ever built in Texas, the destroyer Aulick was launched in the Sabine River at Orange.

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Tanker Named, Not Launched, At Fore River

High winds delay trip of big vessel down ways—U. S. answer to Axis submarines.

American answer to Nazi raiders which have been waging ruthless warfare against oil tankers in the Atlantic was given today with the naming of the recently completed Sinclair Refining Company tanker Sheldon Clark at the Fore River Shipyards, Quincy, Mass.

Weather prevented launching of the ship—the first time in the long history of the Bethlehem Steel Company yard.

Because of the high wind, and the vital importance of the time element in the war effort, shipyard officials decided not to launch the oil tanker at noon today as scheduled, but to proceed with all the ancient ceremony despite a driving rain.

Then the small group of invited guests, gathered for the launching, saw the unusual spectacle of naming a motionless ship. Mrs. Bonnie-Jean Fetridge, daughter of Sheldon Clark, Vice-President of the Sinclair Refining Company, for whom the vessel was named, was sponsor of Hull Number 1493, now the Sheldon Clark.

Launching Due Tomorrow

Actual launching is expected to be tomorrow, shortly after noon, when the craft is to be safely floated and towed to a fitting-out dock.

Emphasizing that the oil industry is ready to met the challenge of the enemy, Mr. Clark, for whom the ship was named, told newsmen that the industry always has met all demands put upon it and will not fail this time.

"There is plenty of oil," the oil official said. "It is only a question of transportation."

Importance of tankers in transporting oil was brought out by Mr. Clark who said that railroad tank cars carry only 240 barrels of oil while one tanker such as the one named today carries 135,000 barrels. If railroads were to carry as much oil as now is delivered by water it would be at the expense of not hauling other vital defense items now transported by rail, Mr. Clark said.

Built in 87 Days

The new tanker was built on the ways from which the Flagship Sinco was launched on Dec. 6, 1941, only a few minutes before the keel was laid for the tanker that was due to be launched today.

Workmen took only 87 calendar days to prepare the newest ship for launching, which is only 11 days longer than the record of 76 calendar days taken in building the tanker Sinclair H-C. The Sheldon Clark, however, is a larger ship than the Sinclair H-C.

Today's ceremony was the second of the kind at the Fore River Shipyards this year, and the vessel is the last of a group of six tankers built at Quincy for the Sinclair Refining Company under contracts awarded in May, 1940.

The first five have been delivered; one, the Sinclair H-C, was launched in 76 calendar days, and delivered in 100 calendar days from the keel laying, each of which events constituted a record for rapid construction of vessels of that size.

Picture: Page 2.

Rain drenches Court House: Page 2.

U.S. Destroyer Torpedoed Off N.J.; Tax Program Doubles Income Levy; Dutch Slow Down Japanese in Java

Secretary of Treasury puts before Congress income and excise levy of $7.6 billions.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., today gave Congress its biggest tax bill.

It would in effect double income taxes on those earning up to $10,000 and increase everything else from chewing gum to excess profits taxes to bring in $7,600,000,000 annually in new revenue.

On top of that he backed an additional $2,000,000,000 on Social Security taxes.

Under the new income taxes a single person with no dependents and net income of $3,000 who now pays $221 tax, will pay $471; a married person with two dependents and net income of $3,000 who now pays $58 will pay $118; a married person with two dependents and net income of $6,000 who now pays $397 will pay $861.

"The new taxes will be severe and their impact will be felt in every American home," Mr. Morgenthau told the House Ways and Means Committee grimly today.

Sources of Revenue

"War is never cheap, but it is a million times cheaper to win than to lose."

Mr. Morgenthau asked Congress to increase annual revenues from taxes as follows:

Individual income $3,200,000,000; corporation $3,060,000,000; estate and gift $330,000,000; excise (distilled spirits, gasoline, tobacco, soft drinks, candy, telephone, transportation) $1,340,000,000; plugging present loopholes, $680,000,000.

This makes a grand total of $8,610,000,000, but $1,000,000,000 is deducted for interrelated effects, bringing an estimated approximate increase of $7,610,000,000.

Congressmen for the most part were prepared for the huge new taxes. Collection of such sums will obviously alter the way of the life of the whole nation.

Even with the new taxes, which Mr. Morgenthau set "as the very least" that should be raised, the unprecedented amount of $39,800,000,000 will have to be borrowed in the next fiscal year.

Sales Tax Opposed

Mr. Morgenthau advises against a general sales tax. He said government—Federal, state and local—must practice "severe economy" and postpone expenditures. He urged Congress to end tax exemption of state and local bonds. He urged legislation to force husband and wife to file joint returns.

The Treasury proposals omitted reference to much-discussed "compulsory savings" proposals but carried a strong request for discretionary authority to collect part of the individual income taxes at the source, up to 10 per cent of the taxable portion of wages and salaries.

Mr. Morgenthau opposed further lowering of personal income tax exemptions. He recommended

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

How new income taxes compare with old: Page 3.

Associated Press

Wavell Returns to India

Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell (hands on hips), seen inspecting Indian troops in Malaya last year, has been relieved as United Nations' Commander in the Southwest Pacific and has returned to his previous duties as Commander-in-Chief in India.

Allies Shift Pacific Setup; U.S. Girding for Offensive

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3 — From every direction today the war news in the nation's Capital pointed to a crystallizing of an American offensive action against the Axis.

From announcements by President Roosevelt, from declarations by Gen. George C. Marshall and Admiral Ernest J. King, from the stirring appeal by Donald M. Nelson, it is evident that a new plan of Allied strategy is in the making and that it contemplates counter-blows against Japan and the continued strengthening of American forces in Africa and Europe.

Mr. Nelson is beginning a new drive to achieve an immediate 5 per cent increase in the output of tanks, guns, and aircraft and the operation of every machine in every defense industry at a sustained schedule of 168 hours a week.

The President and the ranking chiefs of the armed forces are reaching for these weapons almost before they are off the assembly line.

Supplies to China

The Government is acting promptly to make sure that Japan's conquest of the entrance to the Burma Road does not sever the supply line of war materials to China. An important military mission will depart soon for New Del-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 3—The return to India of Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell as commander in chief there foreshadows a far-reaching reorganization of United Nations strategy in the Pacific.

Although the announcement issued at 10 Downing Street last night declared "there will be no change in the present arrangement for the general co-ordination of strategic policy in the war against Japan," it is evident that the basis upon which the unity of command was established in the Southwestern Pacific no longer exists.

The plain fact is that, with the exception of Java and the Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines, virtually the whole of this Southwestern Pacific area now is in the hands of the Japanese. Three landings already have been made on Java itself, and another Japanese invasion armada is said to be approaching this key island of the Dutch East Indies.

The situation is, therefore, that—unless the Japanese already in Java are mopped up quickly and the invasion fleet smashed, and military experts here are not optimistic on these points—there no longer is one battle area in the Orient but two "separate" ones: India, Burma, and China in the North; Australia in the South.

At least until such a time as the Allies can begin to take the offen-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Tokyo claims sinking of 23 Allied warships—Australia bombed again.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Beyond the fact that the three forces of Japanese that landed on Java last Sunday have since made little advance, the situation on this main stronghold of the Dutch in the Indies remains obscure. The single Dutch communiqué, issued after 24 hours' silence, said that the Allied forces had organized a spirited counteroffensive, although the Japanese claimed to be advancing and to have occupied an important railway junction between Batavia and Bandoeng.

Whether the Japanese are awaiting reinforcements which, according to an unconfirmed London report, are on their way aboard 70 to 80 new troopships, heavily guarded, or whether the Dutch and their Allies are stemming the advance remains to be seen.

A report that the scorched earth policy was being applied to Batavia, the capital, if true, would mean the virtual abandonment of the west end of the island. The main Japanese attack came in a massed air raid on Bandoeng, the island's military headquarters, met by a few outnumbered Allied fighters.

At sea, in reply to the Allied claims to have hit 30 vessels, the Japanese said they had definitely sunk 23 Allied warships during the invasion of Java—six cruisers, eight destroyers, seven submarines, one gunboat and a minesweeper. They listed the United States heavy cruiser Houston among these losses.

Meanwhile other Japanese air attacks were announced—one on Australia's northwestern coast, where grounded planes were struck at Wyndham and Broome, while 100 bombs were dropped on Port Moresby, on the southeast coast of New Guinea.

On the other fronts, Japanese had not yet breached the Allied line of the Sittang River in Burma, guarding Rangoon, although they were bringing up reinforcements and equipment steadily by elephants and trucks. In the Philippines Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported that Japanese reinforcements were being landed from four transports on Mandanao.

Whether Allied reinforcements, aerial or otherwise, were at hand to rescue the vitally important stronghold of Java, or Rangoon or any other threatened points was not made known.

Dutch East Indies:

The Netherlands East Indies High Command announced today that the Japanese troops had made no advance since Sunday in any of the three landing areas of Java.

The communiqué declared that Allied troops were "showing splendid offensive spirit" and were in close contact with the Japanese.

It added that a Dutch submarine sank a large enemy tanker

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Only 11 members of Jacob Jones', crew escape attack of Axis submarine.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 3 (AP)—An enemy ship shelled Mona Island off Puerto Rico's westernmost extremity last night, Gov. Rexford Guy Tugwell's office announced today.

It was the first shelling of United States territory on the Atlantic side since the war started. Presumably a submarine shelled the island, almost halfway between Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic.

A National Youth Administration camp is on the 20-mile-square island, 50 miles west of Mayaguez. Remberto Cassaba, assistant head of the camp, reported the attack, but said no damage or casualties resulted. Shells landed far up on the rocky cliffs of the island.

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—The Navy announced today that the destroyer Jacob Jones was sunk by an enemy submarine off Cape May, N. J., before dawn on Feb. 28 and that only 11 men of the destroyer's crew survived.

The number of those lost, including the commanding officer, Lieutenant Commander H. D. Black of Oradell, N. J., was not given but was far more than 100 since the normal war time complement of the old destroyer was around 145 officers and men. The next of kin of those lost have been notified.

Two torpedoes hit the Jacob Jones. The first one blew up the bow and apparently killed all personnel on the bridge as well as men sleeping in the forward living quarters of the ship. The second torpedo blew up the stern and all the depth charges.

The 11 survivors consisted of nine enlisted men from the engine room and two apprentice seamen.

Of the 11, only one man was outside the amidships section when the stern was blown up. That one was in the after engine room.

Submarine Not Sighted

In its communiqué reporting the sinking, the Navy said that neither the enemy submarine nor the torpedo was sighted prior to the first hit.

After the first hit blew up the destroyer's bow, the submarine circled ahead of her and fired the torpedo which caused the terrible explosion of the depth charges in the stern.

The Jacob Jones was the ninth naval ship officially announced as lost so far in the war, including the Reuben James which was torpedoed last fall prior to formal United States declaration of war.

The others of the previous eight were three combatant ships, a mine layer and a target ship lost at Pearl Harbor; the tanker Neches chez, torpedoed in unidentified waters, and the Coast Guard cutter Alexander Hamilton, torpedoed off Iceland.

Loss of the Alexander Hamilton with moderate casualties was announced Feb. 23. The following day the loss of the destroyer Truxtun and the store ship Pollux in a storm off Newfoundland with a total loss of 189 officers and men was reported by the Navy.

World War Vessel

The Truxtun, the Reuben James and now the Jacob Jones were all of the old World War four-stacker type of destroyer. The Jacob Jones was launched Nov. 11, 1918, a 1,200-ton vessel armed with four-inch guns and capable of a speed of 35 knots. She was equipped also with 12 torpedo tubes.

The vessel was the second of that name to be lost in action with the enemy. The first was the Jacob Jones of World War days which went down with 64 men Dec. 6, 1917, while en route from Brest to Queenstown, Ireland. Both ships were named for a hero of the War of 1812 and the war with the Barbary pirates.

Lieutenant Commander Black took command of the Jacob Jones April 14, 1941. A native of New Jersey, he entered the Naval Academy from that State in 1922 and was graduated in 1926, subsequently serving with various craft of the Scouting Fleet, Battle Fleet and Asiatic Fleet.

His first command was a minesweeper, the Lark, which was attached to the minecraft, Battle Force, based at Pearl Harbor. He captained that vessel from 1935 to January, 1938.

Subsequently, he was on duty in the Bureau of Navigation here from March to June, 1938, when he reported at Harvard University for service with the Naval R. O. T. C. unit.

In 1940, Lieutenant Commander Black was Executive Officer of the Benson and cruised to French and Dutch Guinea and made an inspection ashore of the famous prison of Devil's Island.

Wool Bought by Germany Finds Way to Boston Market

Paradoxical though it may seem, nearly 500,000 pounds of wool purchased for use in Germany, today is on its way to supply part of the vast needs of the United States Government.

The wool—about 878 bales—is of Chilean origin. It had been procured along with other raw materials and supplies for Germany which were loaded into the holds of the German freighter Odenwald and headed for the Nazi homeland.

The ship was disguised as an American freighter, with American flags painted on her sides and flying over the taffrail, and the name Willmoto painted where Odenwald formerly was, plus the word Philadelphia. Thus arrayed, the Germans sought to run the British blockade. But Uncle Sam's Navy caught up with them first, acting rapidly enough to prevent an attempt to scuttle the ship, it was reported, and brought the vessel into an American port, under its own power.

Cargo included rubber, crude oil, copper ore, fats, oils, tungsten, peanuts, and automobile tires, besides the wool. Although the capture was made early in November, the wool has just found its way to Boston—wool mart of the nation—where it was sold by sealed bids to three or four different bidders. Some of the wool was described as slightly damaged by water and was mostly of a 56-58s. grade, and is expected to go into some of the huge orders being placed by the Government for military uses.

Chiefs of Newly Streamlined U. S. Army

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Lieut. Gen. L. J. McNair — Commander of Ground Forces

Maj. Gen. B. B. Somervell — Commander of Services of Supply

Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold — Commander of the Air Forces

Gen. George C. Marshall — Chief of Staff

Town Elections and Meetings Are Held Widely Throughout Massachusetts

Civic Leaguer Bars Letdown On Billboards

Relaxation of the restriction against erection of billboards within 300 feet of a public park would be a dangerous precedent and lead to a breakdown in billboard regulations, declared Roger D. Swaim of Concord, Chairman of the Billboard Committee of the Massachusetts Civic League.

Mr. Swaim appeared before the State Public Works Commission today to protest against a proposed change under which erection of billboards would be prohibited within 300 feet of a park "unless the city or town within which the location is situated consents thereto."

This change was requested by Joseph A. Mitchell, Special Representative of John Donnelly & Sons, Boston outdoor advertising company. E. L. Twomey, counsel for Mr. Mitchell, said the restriction works a hardship on billboard companies in locations where there is a park within a purely business area.

Mr. Swaim declared "it is laughable that this Commission should entertain such a petition," pointing out that for years the Public Works Commission has refused to give cities and towns control over billboards on the ground that rules should be uniform throughout the State.

He added that the proposed change would make possible defacement of areas near State parks and Metropolitan District Commission reservations, maintained by the public for the benefit of all the people.

The Civic League representative insisted that the change was proposed because of the Donnelly billboard located at Brookline Avenue and Riverway in Boston. He said that proceedings are pending for removal of these signs on the grounds that they violate the provision against billboards within 300 feet of a park.

"These billboards affect not only Boston, where they are located, but Brookline, which is just across the way," he said.

Others who opposed the amendment were Lincoln Bryant, Town Counsel of Milton, who said it would throw the billboard question into city and town politics; Max Ulin and W. F. Rogers, Associate Commissioner of the Metropolitan District Commission; Harris A. Reynolds, Secretary of the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association; Elizabeth P. Richardson of the Chestnut Hill Garden Club, and G. Frederick Robinson, representing Watertown.

Navy Men to Train At Northeastern

Northeastern University is among the colleges approved by the United States Navy for the training of enlisted men in the new V-1 program and will start instruction this spring, it was announced today by Dr. Carl S. Ell, President of Northeastern.

George W. Barker, Special Assistant in the Navy Department, has called on Northeastern to do its part in helping to train the 250,000 enlisted men needed each year for the Navy. The number has been computed on the basis of established rates of building planes and ships and the expected rate of attrition of personnel.

The new courses are also designed to provide material for the Aviation Cadet Corps and the Naval Reserve.

Quincy to Get Fire Equipment

The city of Quincy and the Federal Government will each contribute $22,500 for new fire equipment for the Quincy Fire Department. New apparatus to be purchased will be a junior 65-foot aerial ladder, two 1,000 gallon pumping engines, and a quantity of hose. Originally a total appropriation of $30,000 has been sought.

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin said each engine would cost $12,500 and the aerial ladder $16,500 and about $3,500 would be spent for new hose. Almost simultaneously, it was disclosed that the City Council has given approval for the appointment of 15 additional firemen to enable the Department to comply with the 70-hour law, instead of the 18 originally asked.

By a Staff Photographer

The Sheldon Clark

Sixth and last of a group of tankers built at the Fore River Shipyards, Quincy, Mass., for the Sinclair Refining Company; was named today by Mrs. Bonnie-Jean Fetridge of Chicago (shown in inset), daughter of Sheldon Clark, Vice-President of the Sinclair Company and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Consolidated Oil Corporation, for whom the vessel was named. [Story on Page 1.]

Vermont's Town Meetings Seek Spiritual Guidance

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 3—Vermont's historic town meetings being held today the length and breadth of the State, in cities and villages, will pause for a period of inspirational ceremonies, prompted by the wartime emergency, at the request of Gov. William H. Wills.

In 1918 similar patriotic observances were held on town meeting day, and today Governor Wills instituted their revival in letters to town moderators which said in part:

"Today, with our country engaged in a war against ruthless enemies whose aim it is to crush the type of government of which our democratic town meetings are the living symbols, no more proper place nor more propitious time could be selected to repledge our very lives to our nation."

In many towns the annual meeting will be opened with prayers and patriotic hymns, and songs will be part of the ceremonies. In a message to the people of Vermont being read this afternoon (Tuesday) by moderators of the 248 town and city meetings, Governor Wills wrote:

"As you assemble today in your town meeting you are an integral part of the most democratic and independent form of free government in all the world. I urge that your deliberations be marked by earnestness of purpose and that your conclusions and actions be prudent and wise. Eliminate all nonessentials; we must pay heavy Federal taxes to finance our war efforts and we must contribute to the war loans. Keep your expenditures consistent with a sound financial structure. Our ability to pay taxes will not improve with future years and greater obligations.

"The people of the United States are engaged in a life and death struggle for the survival, not only of our democratic institutions and way of life, but of our existence as a free people. Ruthless enemies are determined to deprive us of all our material and spiritual possessions and to make us slaves! These are strong words and they are harsh words, but we have the experience of nations which have submitted or been conquered to prove that they are true. This is not a time for hysteria but of sober and consecrated thought, subordinating all our differences, all our prejudices and all our desires to the common cause.

"Many families in your community have given and will give their sons to serve in the armies of the nation engaged in far-flung battle fronts. It is not too much to ask that we each, from the youngest to the oldest, do our utmost by saving and by serving, each in his own capacity, whether in the home, the factory or on the farm to make an all out contribution to winning the war.

"This is our obligation, yours and mine. God helping us we can do no less!"

Injustice to Farmer?

E. H. Jones, Vermont Commissioner of Agriculture, speaking for the farmers of Vermont, declared today that the Federal Administration "does a rank injustice to farmers by insisting on putting price limits on the products they raise and at the same time allowing industrial wages to go sky-high, unrestrained and uncontrolled."

Commissioner Jones poses the question, "Why must the administrative knee be bent to organized labor in such servile fashion?"

The Commissioner expressed the opinion that the Mahoney amendment providing that the prices of industrial wages and those of farm products be linked together in proper balance was an equitable, common-sense measure. He asserted it would undoubtedly have prevailed had it not been "throttled by White House influence."

Gay Uniform of Beefeaters Adds Color to Antiques Show

Competing with the flashing reproductions of $30,000,000 worth of English crown jewels as feature attraction at the New England Antiques Exposition at the Copley-Plaza Hotel today was Austin Ernest McCullagh, of London, in the gay scarlet uniform of the Beefeaters who guard the royal jewels in the Tower of London.

By special permission from the Lord Chancellor of England, Mr. McCullagh came to Boston with this world-famous collection to act as guardian in thi sstriking 16th century uniform originated by King Charles for the Yeomen of the Guard.

Mr. McCullagh made a tour of Boston newspaper offices this morning bearing a message of thanks to the public from Bundles for America and Bundles for Britain, who are represented at the Exposition and to whom the admission proceeds will be turned over. The show continues through Thursday.

The message from Mrs. Ralph Emerson, President of the Bundles organizations, which Mr. McCullagh delivered was as follows:

"In the belief that war relief and other social agencies are sometimes prone to take too much for granted the help and co-operation of the press and the consequent support of the public, Bundles for America and Bundles for Britain have chosen this somewhat dramatic way to emphasize their gratitude to your paper and to send their thanks to your readers."

"At the moment, we are grateful for your help in making better known the fact that admissions to the current New England Antiques Exposition and Exhibit of Crown Jewels of England at the Copley-Plaza benefit our work of providing comforts and necessities for the fighting forces and civilian casualties of war. Constantly, we are most appreciative of your interpretation of our needs and of the response of your readers."

By a Staff Photographer

Austin E. McCullagh

In the Beefeaters uniform of the Yeomen of the Guard, Mr. McCullagh is guarding the reproductions of $30,000,000 worth of English crown jewels on exhibition at the New England Antiques Exposition which was opened yesterday and continues through Thursday at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Town Elections and Meetings Held Throughout Bay State

With the war situation occupying the thoughts of Massachusetts citizens generally, scores of town meetings and 102 town elections held yesterday drew comparatively little attention.

In most towns the turnout at town meeings and elections was the smallest in recent years. Many of the officials were re-elected without opposition, while other posts were filled without a contest.

Although economy constituted the by-word at town meetings, several communities took cognizance of the rising cost of living by boosting the pay of town officials and employees. Many town budgets contained appropriations to cover the cost of civilian defense preparations.

Most of the towns which staged elections yesterday will hold their town meetings next week or later.

Brief reports on elections and town meetings in various Greater Boston communities follow:

Arlington

Less than one-fourth the Town's registered voting strength voted in the elections which returned town officials to office in all four contests.

Re-elected for a fifth term on the Board of Public Works with a plurality of more than 800 votes, James R. Smith defeated John B. Byrne in the closest of the contests. Mr. Smith received a total of 2,791 votes.

Three School Committeemen, including the only woman elected to a major office, were re-elected for three-year terms. They were Harold A. Cahalin, with 3,304 votes; Katherine W. Lacey, 3,077; and James W. Kidder, 2,942. John L. Delay and Joseph C. Mahoney were defeated.

With a plurality of almost 2,000 votes, Earl A. Ryder was re-elected Town Clerk for three years over Thomas G. Hennessey. Mr. Ryder received 3,287 votes. A plurality of more than 2,000 votes brought victory to Arthur W. Sampson, seeking re-election as assessor for three years. He defeated Henry R. DeForest with 3,246 votes to 1,176.

Belmont

As in many other towns, the voter turnout was particularly light, with only 3,163 of the town's more than 14,000 registered voters going to the polls.

In the major contest Edward P. Gates, Chairman of the School Committee, was re-elected and Henry B. Fisher, a newcomer, was elected to the School Committee. Mr. Gates polled 2,193 votes, Mr. Fisher 2,235, while the losing candidate, Orrin R. Brown, obtained 1,619 votes.

Dr. Ernest Small was re-elected to the Board of Health, defeating Dr. James J. Jameson, 2,109 to 1,062.

Officers re-elected included:

J. Watson Flett, Selectman; Damon E. Hall, former President of the Boston Bar Association, Moderator; Francis J. Lally, Town Treasurer; Thomas Stewart, Assessor, and Richard M. Cleveland, Water Commissioner.

Braintree

With only two contests on the election ballot, Braintree voters found little to attract them to the polls, only 1,446 of 9,109 registered voters casting ballots.

Harry F. Vinton Jr., Park Commissioner for nine years, was defeated for re-election by George A. Shortle, Braintree Rationing Board Secretary. Harold R. Quimby and Archie T. Morrison were re-elected to the School Committee, the losing candidates being John E. Cannon.

Others elected included:

William F. Powers, Town Moderator; Ernest C. Woodsum, Town Clerk; John W. Harding, Town Treasurer; George H. Serrior Jr., Tax Collector.

Concord

Concord town meeting members moved to keep the 1942 tax rate at its 1941 level of $34.60, approving a $550,000 budget.

Voting on 23 articles in the Town warrant, the town meeting aproved the transfer of $26,319.70 from various funds to the Board of Assessors for use in maintaining the '41 tax rate.

The town meeting affirmatively acted on the proposal for a survey of the wages and salaries of Town officials and employees at a cost of $500.

Civilian defense received an authorization to spend $4,000. Two appropriations of $250 each were approved for removing obstructions in historic Mill Brook and for the purchase of a parcel of land contiguous to the Battle Ground parking space.

Dedham

Approximately half of Dedham's 8,569 voters went to the polls to re-elect the three members of the Board of Selectmen and several other town officials.

The re-elected Selectmen were Thomas Lilly, Vernon B. Hutchinson, and John J. Smith. In the closest contest J. Edmund Gilbert was elected to the Board of Public Welfare, defeating George Harley by 2,047 to 1,953 votes.

Francis W. Waley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, won re-election over Walter Schortman by 2,423 to 1,661 margin. Edward J. Keelan and Ray W. Spaulding gained re-election to the School Committee, defeating Dr. John J. Carroll.

Others elected were:

James R. Hooper, Town Moderator; Dr. Edward Knobel, Board of Health; Mildred F. Babcock, Lawrence A. Corbett and R. Minton Sedgewick, Library Committee.

Dover

In the only election contest, Henry B. Cabot defeated Murat Kennett for Assessor by 113 to 108 votes. Edward Comiskey and Willard Smith were re-elected without opposition as members of the Board of Selectmen. The third winner was John N. Worcester, unopposed. Re-elected without opposition were Carl Bryant, Town Clerk; James Chickering, Town Treasurer, and Miss Nellie McGill, Tax Collector. Of the Town's 790 only 227 went to the polls.

Lexington

Two members of the Board of Selectmen were re-elected to office in Lexington in the only contest for major town posts.

George W. Sarano and Errol H. Locke, receiving 1,008 and 1,000 votes, respectively, ran well ahead of Matthew Stevenson, who polled 605.

Mrs. Annie F. Putney, former State President of the Parent-Teacher Association, was re-elected to the School Committee for three years. Mrs. Putney was the only woman elected to a high office.

With only 1,538 or 28 per cent of the Town's voting strength visiting the polls, James J. Carroll, Town Clerk and Treasurer, was re-elected by a large complimentary vote. With no opposition, he received 1,374 votes.

Throughout the Town, voters selected 17 town meeting members from each of the four precincts for three-year terms. Town meeting is scheduled for March 23.

Other officers returned to their posts were William S. Scamman, Tax Collector; Robert H. Holt, Moderator; Edward C. Maguire and John C. Russell, Constables; William R. Greeley and Edward W. Kimball, Planning Board, and Thomas G. Lynah, Trustee of Public Trusts.

Saugus

Re-election victories were scored by George H. Quarmby and Harold P. Rice, members of the Board of Selectmen. The third Selectmen's seat went to William S. Oliver.

Mrs. Annie L. Hallin and William S. Braid were re-elected to the School Committee, while Lawrence F. Davis defeated Edward Gibbs, retiring Selectman, for Town Moderator.

Among the incumbents returned to office were:

Harold E. Dodge, Town Treasurer; Mrs. Viola G. Wilson, Tax Collector, George H. Mason, Assessor.

Watertown

As the Democrats swept all but two elective positions, Watertown Republicans lost control of School Committee, Board of Water Commissioners, and the Library Board.

The re-elected Republicans were Edward F. Wright, member of the Board of Assessors, who defeated Donald J. MacDonald (D), and Charles P. Eaton, member of the Planning Board, whose 5,639 votes was the highest total polled by any candidate. For the other Planning Board position open Henry A. Rattigan (D) defeated Leverett L. Preble (R).

The Democrats captured both School Committee seats being filled. The winners were Dr. Edward J. Kelley and Mrs. Alice D. Sullivan. The defeated Republican candidates were Earle A. Tyler, seeking re-election, and Austin F. Appleby.

For the Board of Health position Dr. John J. Slattery (D) defeated Dr. Charles N. Gettes (R).

Despite election of Patrick A. Menton (D) over Norman D. MacKay (R) for member of the Board of Selectmen, the G. O. P. retained a 2-to-1 majority on the board.

Others elected included:

Dennis A. Devaney (D), Water Commissioner, and Joseph A. Cook (D), re-elected Park Commissioner.

Approximately 50 per cent of the town's voters cast ballots.

Wellesley

Edward T. Kilmain was re-elected Selectman, defeating his two opponents handily. The votes were Mr. Kilmain, 1,831, Charles M. Abbe, 1,035, and Carl I. Anderson, 136.

Re-elected to the School Committee was Louis Harvey, who polled 1,847 votes. The School Committee post went to Chandler S. Gates whose 1,706 votes defeated Ralph J. Keltie whose 1,513 votes were not enough for re-election.

Among other town officials elected were:

Goldman Edmunds, Town Moderator; John T. Ryan, Town Clerk for his 27th term; Arthur K. Wells, Town Treasurer and Tax Collector, and Patrick J. Fitzpatrick, Assessor.

Westwood

Louis L. Brooks was re-elected Tax Collector, defeating David F. Hall 478 to 169 votes, with only 659 of the town's 2,051 voters turning out for the election.

George M. McGilly and Roderick C. Morrison were re-elected constables, while Hathaway E. White defeated William O. Henderson for the third constable's post.

Winchester

Winchester's main contest ended with Nathaniel M. Nichols, Tax Collector, gaining re-election in a three-cornered battle. Miss Margaret M. Lilly, former Deputy Tax Collector, was second, John P. Griffin was third.

Prof. Neil Borden of Harvard University captured one of the two School Committee posts, Mrs. Christine E. Greene winning the other.

Others elected included:

Miss Mable W. Stanton, unopposed for her eighth term as Town Clerk; Raymond S. Wilkins, member of the Executive Council, as Town Moderator; Theodore W. Monroe, Selectman; Harry T. Winn, Assessor. All these candidates were unopposed.

Winthrop

Two recounts loomed in Winthrop's town election contests. George J. Hamilton, defeated by 27 votes for the third of three selectman seats, said he would seek a recount. Similarly, Joseph E. Davison, defeated by James A. Herbert by 23 votes for Town Moderator, plans to seek a recount.

Ross S. Batchelder and Arthur F. Verney were re-elected to the Board of Selectmen, while Roy W. Pigeon, former State Representative, gained the third seat over Mr. Hamilton.

Among others elected were: Donald McLeod, Town Clerk; George Downie, Town Treasurer; Carl I. Nelson, Tax Collector; William Renby, Assessor, and Ernest Bentley, School Committee.

By a Staff Photographer

Presents Cause of Free French

Col. J. M. C. Pichat (right), representative of the Free French forces in Brazzaville, French Africa, confers with Louis Cons, Professor of French Literature at Harvard University, President of the Boston Chapter of France Forever.

Aid to Free French Urged To Win Control of Dakar

A hundred planes and 20 tanks operated by the Free French Forces in Africa are all that are needed to win control of Dakar for the Allies, if the United States would recognize the de Gaulle Free French movement, according to Col. J. M. C. Pichat, Free French representative from Brazzaville, Africa, who addressed a dinner meeting of the Boston Chapter of France Forever at the Hotel Vendome last night.

The United States still holds the key to the situation, he declared in an interview, but unless official recognition is soon given Free France by this country, the Germans will occupy Dakar. According to an Associated Press report from London, British officials believe the Nazis plan to launch a spring drive against this strategic African port. With Germans in control of Dakar, long distance bombers could be based from here in attacks on the Panama Canal.

Colonel Pichat stated further that Dakar can be taken only by land and air attack from the rear. The strategy of an attack by sea was proved futile when Gen. Charles de Gaulle led his Free French and Allied forces in an unsuccessful attempt to take the city on Sept. 23, 1940, he indicated.

"Free French Forces are now in a position," Colonel Pichot continued, "to surround Dakar by land and air. When the people of Dakar learn that the United States has recognized the Free French, we can capture this city in a short while with only 100 planes and 20 tanks. This force will be sufficient to hold Dakar until we are able to reinforce it against a German offensive. At present, only German agents and Vichy officials are in Dakar."

With Dakar taken, the Germans would be thwarted in an attempt to use this as a stepping-stone to South America and the United States. They also would be unable to use Dakar as a base for U-boat attacks on Allied supply lines in the South Atlantic, he said.

G. O. P. Wins in Bath and Saco As Elections Are Held in Maine

PORTLAND, Maine, March 3 (AP)—Republicans retained their control of Bath, famed shipbuilding city, and the textile city of Saco in municipal balloting yesterday, as Maine cities and towns elected officers and appropriated operating expenses.

Waterville, mid-Maine mill city, held partisan balloting, and the council-manager governed city of Ellsworth named three councilmen in non-partisan balloting.

At Waterville, however, Democratic Mayor Paul A. Dundas was reelected for a fifth term, defeating Bryant L. Hopkins, Republican, by 621 votes.

Democrats also carried four of the city's seven wards and elected Joseph R. Poulin Police Commissioner.

Mayor Dundas' victory tied the fifth term record held by F. Harold Dubor from 1928 to 1932.

Voting Light

The voting was light, Mayor Dundas polling 3,089 to 2,468 for Mr. Hopkins which was a reduction of 700 from Mayor Dundas' margin a year ago.

Aldermen elected were Francis J. Wilson, Arthur R. Baldic, Francis J. Gilbert and Malcolm Fortier, Democrats; Philip J. Feris, Lester F. Weeks and Warren A. Brooks, Republicans.

In one of the lightest votes on record in Bath, Republican Mayor Walter C. Rogers won a second term by defeating Alex Burgess, Jr. (D), 1,493 to 630.

Republicans also elected all seven aldermen and, in effect, all 21 common councillors. Three of the councillors ran on both tickets.

Won Third Term

Saco's Mayor Gerry Nutting (R) won a third term unopposed, receiving 562 token votes, and an all-Republican aldermanic board went into office with him. All but Lawrence Dolby, in Ward One, were hold-overs from the present administration.

In Ellsworth, Ross Stuart, Harry Curtis and Myron Carlisle, were high men, in that order, in a field of four seeking three council seats. Mr. Stuart received 978 votes, Mr. Curtis 935, and Mr. Carlisle 802.

No Boost for Maine Democrat

Maine's traditional Republicanism is costing Fred E. Cole, lone Democratic office-holder in Standish, Maine, a 10 per cent salary increase.

At yesterday's town meeting it was voted to grant a 10 per cent pay boost to all town employees with the exception of Mr. Cole, who holds the three positions of Town Treasurer, Tax Collector and Clerk.

To Buy Defense Bonds

At the North Anson, Maine, town meeting it was voted that the town purchase $3,000 worth of defense bonds.

No Horses at Oxford

Tire rationing may be forcing persons back to the "horse-and-buggy" days but one could not prove it at the Oxford, Mass., town meeting last night. For the first time in years there were no horse-drawn vehicles parked outside the meeting place.

Men Outnumbered

Women outnumbered the men attending the town meeting at Hopkinton, Mass. There were 540 women and 527 men at the meeting.

Two Selectmen Returned

In Lexington, Mass., voters returned to office two Selectmen despite a Board of Selectmen ruling refusing town employees an increase in pay. Considerable opposition to these two men had been expected to develop over this issue, but the economy platform prevailed.

Driving Rain Does Damage At Court House

Driving rain, propelled by winds of gale force which swept New England this morning, brought one of the heaviest falls in weeks, caused schools to close in many communities outside Boston, and did minor damage to the City's new $5,000,000 Court House.

High tides, dependent upon an eclipsed moon, were augmented by the gales. The sun shone briefly this afternoon, but weather officials reminded the public that March was a tricky month.

Rainfall until 1:30 this afternoon was estimated by Weather Bureau officials at 1.27 inches.

Several judges holding court on the east side of the Court House were forced to retreat before the invader, while in the famous Thorndyke Library on the top floor, volunteers, armed with rags, blotters and newspapers, rushed to the "front" to "mop up" the enemy.

This is the second mishap to the city's new Court House, completed in 1939. The first was the loosening of plaster and consequent avalanche of bricks down the elevator wells, which put several elevators out of action until the damage was repaired.

Judge Joseph Walsh of the Suffolk Superior Court, conducting a session on the ninth floor of the building today, was forced to withdraw and seek drier quarters for his court on the third floor and more sheltered west side of the building.

His colleague, Judge Frank J. Donahue, likewise retired his court to new positions, as he moved his jurors away from the windows, where drops of spray trickled down their necks, to the other side of the room.

In the Thorndyke Library, the consulting rooms of the Supreme Judicial Court, and the lobby of Chief Justice Fred T. Field on the top floor, rags, blotters, and newspapers were rushed into service to sop up the penetrating streams of water.

Cloud Blackout Put Shutter On Eclipse of Moon

Thick clouds completely blacked out the toal eclipse of the moon last night for most observers in eastern United States.

In the New England area watchers reported viewing later phases of the eclipse through rifts in the clouds; but farther south in the New York Metropolitan area, Robert Coles, Assistant Curator of the Hayden Planetarium, said: "We couldn't see a thing because of atmospheric conditions."

Astronomers reported that they were unable to see the Whipple comet in the eastern sky just above the moon.

The moon rose at approximately 6:41 E. W. T. in each time zone, but with the eclipse progressively shorter farther along to the westward. The total eclipse lasted from 7:33 p. m. to 9:09 p. m., with the last of the black shadow sliding off the moon's face at 10:11 p. m. In the central zone, the total eclipse lasted an hour and a half, and in the mountain zone, a half hour.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Lowell Institute lecture, "Roman High Seriousness and Roman Laughter," third of eight lectures on "The Building of Rome," by Edward Kennard Rand. At the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m. The public is invited to attend.

Wednesday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Chinese Pottery: II" is the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR | RAIN | WARMER | CLOUDY — TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Occasionally light rain this afternoon and tonight with temperature remaining slightly above freezing. Twenty-five to thirty-five-mile-an-hour wind.

New Hampshire: Moderate snow in north, rain and sleet in the south portion. Little change in temperature tonight. Diminishing wind.

Vermont: Light to moderate snow except snow-sleet and rain mixed in south portion. Little change in temperature tonight.

Massachusetts: Occasional light rain except light snow and sleet in west portion tonight. Diminishing wind. Slightly colder in southeast portion.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Occasional light rain. Slightly colder tonight. Diminishing wind.

Southwestern Maine: Light rain. Little change in temperature tonight. Diminishing wind.

Eastport to Block Island: Storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:48 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Wednesday, 1:08 a. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:06 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Crew of Ore Freighter Safe When Three Subs Sink Ship

NORFOLK, Va., March 3 (AP)—The 39-man crew of the American Freighter Marore reached port safely Friday, 24 hours after their 8,214-ton ore carrier had been riddled and sunk by a torpedo and 100 shells from three Axis submarines, the Navy announced yesterday.

The ship, owned by the Ore Steamship Company of New York, was northbound with 23,000 tons of ore when she was attacked off the Middle Atlantic Coast.

Capt. Charles E. Nash, Dundalk, Md., said the freighter had been running without lights but switched on mast and running lights just before the attack to avoid possible collision with two other ships sighted nearby.

The ship was abandoned ten minutes after the torpedo struck. It wrecked the radio antenna, so no call for aid could be given.

Crew members said the three submersibles, forming a rough triangle, then blasted away at the ship for more than an hour.

Deck engineer Pat Ryan, Savannah, Ga., said the men in his lifeboat sent up distress flares on sighting a ship Friday morning but the ship "passed up our signal." Later they sighted another ship and fired more rockets. Two Navy planes appeared, circled over two of the lifeboats, flew toward the approaching ship, circled it, then returned to the lifeboats, thus directing the vessel that picked up the first 23 crewmen.

The only crewman aboard the Marore who saw one of the attacking submarines was Henry M. Jackson, a wiper, Tilghman, Md., who said he saw "the dim outline of a conning tower which passed about 20 feet astern of our lifeboat."

ported since the arming of merchantmen began.

The engagement, announced late yesterday by the 12th Naval District, occurred close to shore about 30 miles below San Francisco.

The underseas craft, presumably Japanese, fired on the modern Standard Oil Company vessel without warning late Saturday night. Unhit, the tanker replied in kind. Deck guns blazed away at the assailant, barely visible in the darkness.

Whether the submarine was hit was not known.

Freighters and tankers, armed and unarmed, have been sunk or badly damaged by torpedoes before their crews could drop lifeboats or aim cannon, but this was the first reported instance in which a U. S. merchantman had fought back and driven off the sneak attacker.

13 Survivors Land

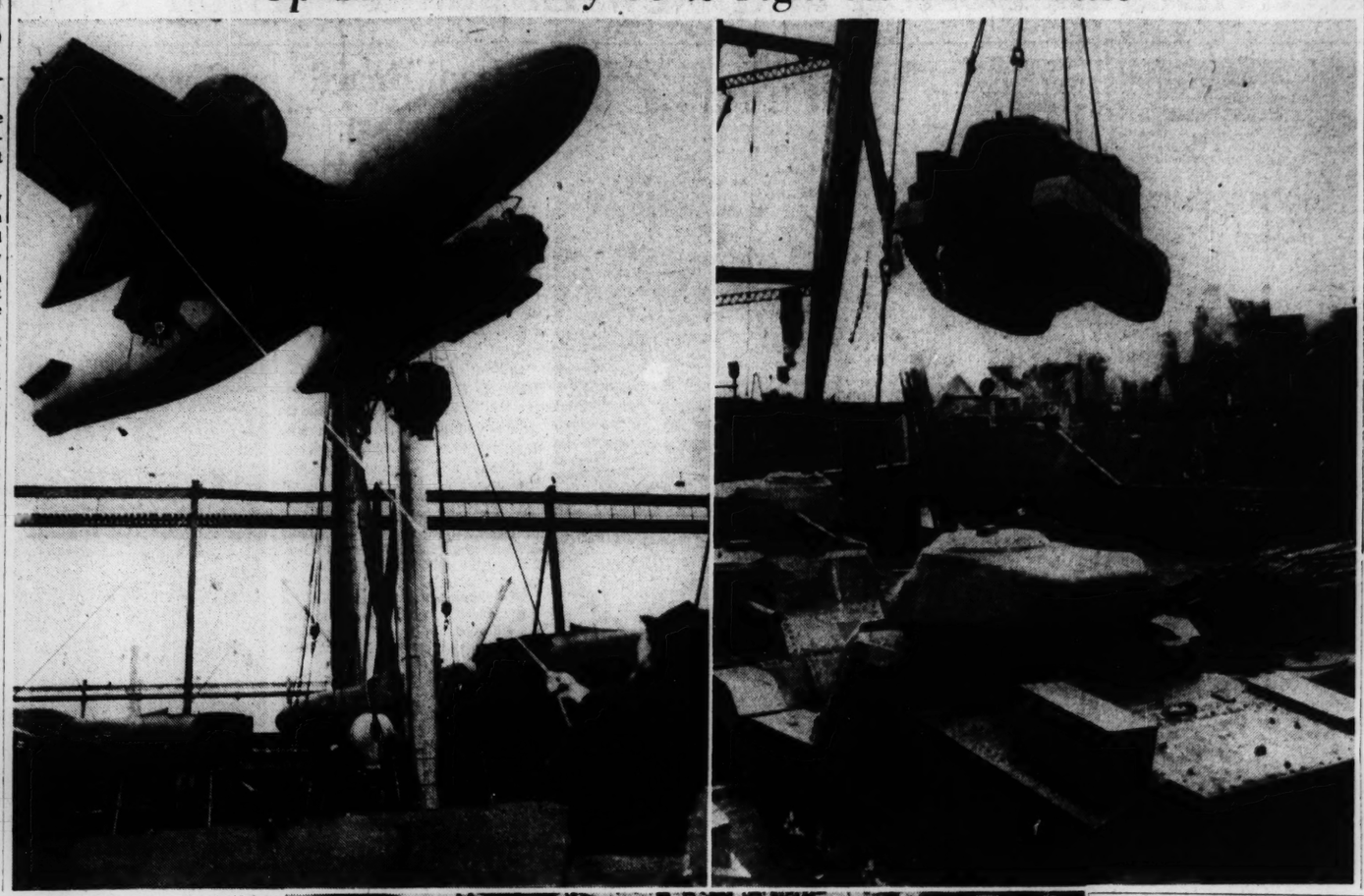
AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, March 3 (AP)—Thirteen survivors who were landed here today reported that 20 lives were lost when a freighter was torpedoed in the Western Atlantic in January. Seven other survivors of the same ship were put ashore for hospital treatment at St. John's, Newfoundland.

All 20 were rescued by a British ship after they had drifted in lifeboats for eight hours. Among those lost was a British refugee family of four, drowned after a torpedo explosion wrecked their lifeboat. The survivors said two torpedoes were fired at the freighter.

Tanker Blasts U-Boat

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3 (AP)—Alert seamen, who manned the newly-installed deck guns of the big oil tanker William H. Berg, today celebrated a moral victory over a Japanese submarine in the first such exchange of shells re-

Up and Over They Go to Fight for Democracies



Use of Grain For Alcohol Saves Sugar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—An alcohol production plan that may indirectly increase the sugar ration of the American family was approved by the House yesterday and sent to the Senate.

The measure is designed to put more small grain beverage distilleries to work on industrial alcohol by allowing them to send their product to large distilleries for final processing and distribution. The smaller distilleries do not have all the equipment necessary to do the full job. War priorities make it impossible for them to get the metal needed for new equipment.

Normally, industrial alcohol is made from molasses because that raw material is cheaper than grain, but now that molasses supplies from offshore areas has been sharply cut, the Government is turning to grain. Greatly increased demands for industrial alcohol for smokeless powder and other munitions have added to the sugar shortage in the United States.

Recent reduction from 12 to eight ounces in the weekly sugar ration, to become effective this month, came as a direct result of increased sinkings of molasses tankers plying between the United States and the West Indies.

William L. Batt, WPB Director of Materials, told the House in a letter that the bill passed yesterday was part of a WPB program "to make low-proof grain spirits available for redistillation and distribution in industrial channels to supplant molasses alcohol and thus relieve the sugar situation."

Excise Taxes Slated for Boost

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP) — New taxes on candy, soda pop, and chewing gum, and higher taxes on gasoline, telephones and other things were included in recommendations today of the Treasury Secretary, Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

His suggestions on excises follow (giving, in order, item to be taxed, present tax, proposed new tax, and estimated annual increase in revenue from proposal):

Photographic apparatus, 10 per cent manufacturers' sales price, 25 per cent manufacturers' sales price. $11,200,000.

Transportation by pipe line, 4½ per cent of amount paid, 10 per cent of amount paid, $18,700,000.

Telephone toll service; 24-50 cents, tax 5 cents, additional 5 cents tax on each 50 cents; 25 to 39 cents, 5 cents tax, 40 cents to 64 cents, 10 cents tax, 65 cents to 99 cents, 15 cents tax, 5 cents additional tax for each 25 cents or fraction thereof; telegraph, cable, 10 per cent of charge, 15 per cent of charge; leased wires, etc., 10 per cent of charge, 15 per cent of charge; $24,500,000.

Local telephone bill, 6 per cent of bill, 10 per cent of bill, $46,600,000.

Coin-operated telephone under 25 cents, exempt, 10 per cent of service charge, $6,700,000.

Gasoline, 1½ cents per gallon, 3 cents per gallon, $242,200,000.

Lubricating oil, 4½ cents per gallon, 10 cents per gallon, $49,900,000.

Beer, $6 per bbl., $8 per bbl., $117,100,000.

Wines: Still wines—not more than 14 per cent alcohol, 8 cents per gal., 15 cents per gal.; still wines 14-21 per cent alcohol, 30 cents per gal., 50 cents per gal.; still wines more than 21 per cent, 65 cents per gal., 100 cents per gal.; sparkling wines, 7 cents per half-pint, 10 cents per half-pint; artificial carbonated wines, 3½ cents per half-pint, 5 cents per half-pint; liqueurs, cordials, etc., 3½ cents per half-pint, 5 cents per half-pint; $25,000,000.

Distilled spirits, $4 per gal., $6 per gal., $279,700,000.

Transportation of persons, 5 per cent of amount paid, 15 per cent on transportation and 20 per cent on seats and berths, $94,800,000.

Carbonated soft drinks, none. A. Schedule for bottled drinks based on 1 cent per bottle retailing at not more than 10 cents; B. 80 cents per lb. of carbonic acid gas used in unbottled drinks; $146,900,000.

Candy and chewing gum, none.

15 per cent manufacturers' sales price, $45,300,000.

Cigars, various rates, new schedule, $13,100,000.

Smoking tobacco, 18 cents per lb., 36 cents per lb., $26,800,000.

Cigarettes, $3.25 per thousand, $3.50 per thousand on 10-cent brands and $4 per thousand on 15-cent brands; $188,600,000.

Cigarette papers and tubes, various rates, tax all papers and tubes ½ cent per 25 papers or tubes, $7,800,000.

Total $1,344,900,000.

Airports Defense Planned by Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., March 3 (AP)—Army sources disclosed yesterday that Mexico will provide special troops for the defense or airports as part of a general plan to specialize its infantry duties.

Under this plan the infantry would be divided into four classes: line, aerial, attack and invasion troops. All will be motorized except the aerial troops, who will remain under command of the Army General Staff rather than the air force.

The attack troops will increase their fire-power with special weapons. They will be trained not only for attack, but for rear-guard actions where this fire-power also would be useful.

The invasion troops will have special training in embarking and disembarking rapidly and will be divided into small, self-contained units capable of acting alone.

52 Are Arraigned In Detroit Race Riot

DETROIT, March 3 (AP)—Fifty-two persons were arraigned yesterday in Recorder's Court in an aftermath to week-end rioting which grew from a dispute over whether whites or Negroes should occupy a million-dollar defense housing project.

In Washington, meanwhile, defense housing officials said prospective negro tenants of the Sojourner Truth Housing Project would have to postpone their moving day indefinitely. The homes will remain empty for the time being, they said.

The development, twice designated for negro occupancy by housing agencies which reversed themselves in the interim, is named for Sojourner Truth, negro woman abolitionist. White property owners in the neighborhood protested that its use by negroes would cause their holdings to depreciate.

Dismissed Engineer Gave Knox as Reference

ST. ALBANS, W. Va., March 3 (AP)—George E. Deatherage, dismissed as executive engineer of Navy Construction Project at the Norfolk Naval Base after Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox classified him as an "undesirable person," disclosed yesterday he had given the Navy Secretary's name as reference for a War Production Board job.

Mr. Deatherage, former commander of the Anti-Semitic and Anti-Communistic Knights of the White Camellia, also made public a letter to Mr. Knox demanding "an open hearing before the authorities having jurisdiction."

The self-taught construction engineer, who returned to his home last week, was questioned by the Dies Committee Investigating Un-American Activities in 1938.

Comes Now the 'Victory Suit;' No Frills, No Cuffs, One Pants

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—The War Production Board today became style arbiter for the nation with a decree permitting only cuffless, pleatless and frill-less "victory suits" to be manufactured for men and boys from March 30 on.

Ruled out entirely were two-pants suits, vests for double-breasted suits, full dress coats, the cutaway coat and double-breasted tuxedo coat. Those addicted to evening wear must be content with the single-breasted Tuxedo suit.

Overcoats, too, came under the order which is expected to save 40 to 50 million pounds of wool for the armed forces. They will be shorter and less full than present topcoats or overcoats, and will have no belts, cuffs on sleeves, outside patch pockets or fancy backs.

To the casual observer the only noticeable change in men's suits will be the absence of trouser cuffs, WPB said. The Board feared an abrupt style change would start a buying rush for "Victory suits" which would defeat the conservation aims of the order.

Suit coat lengths will be three-fourths of an inch shorter than the average now worn, and topcoats and overcoats will be two to four inches shorter—which "continues the style trend already under way," WPB added.

Merchant tailors and "tailors-to-the-trade" will not become subject to the order until May 30, because most of them have substantial stocks of cut goods on hand.

A partial list of suit regulations:

1. No vests for double-breasted suits; permitted with single-breasted suits but may not have patch pockets, collar or lapels.

2. Men's coat length limited to 29¾ inches for size 37 and other sizes in proportion; boys' coats 24¾ inches for size 14.

3. No patch pockets or belts of wool.

4. No fancy-back coats—"vents, belts, pleats, tucks, bellows, gussets and yokes."

5. Knee width of trousers restricted to 22 inches and bottom width to 18½ inches for a 32-inch waist. These widths are normal.

Crude Rubber Use Curtailed Again

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—The War Production Board revised its regulations restricting the use of crude rubber and latex for civilian commodities today again curtailing the total amount which may go into such items.

It left unchanged, however, the list of articles for which use of crude rubber is forbidden. This list includes rubber heels, bathing suits and caps, toys, novelties and garden hose. These still may be made out of reclaimed rubber.

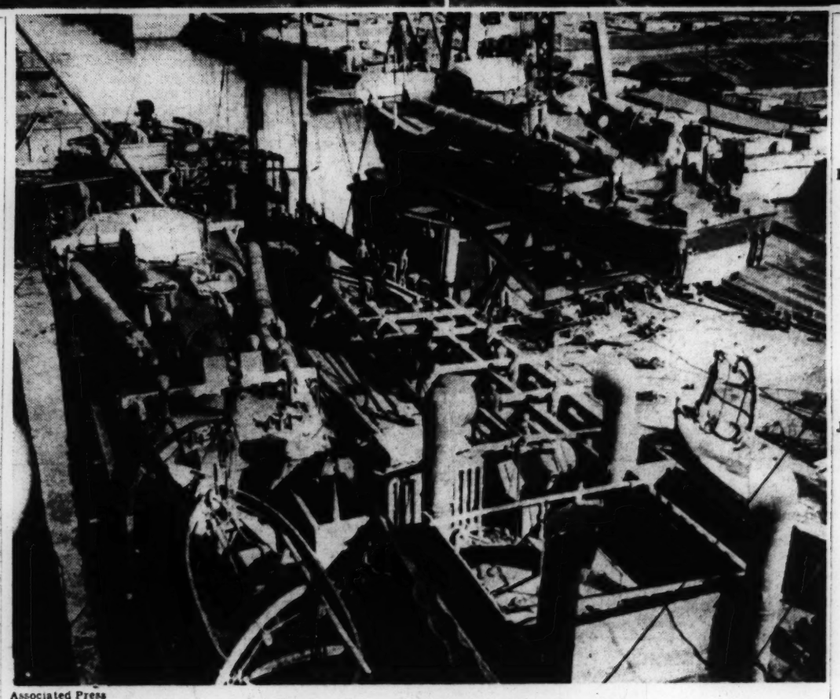
A WPB source said that even the use of reclaimed rubber probably would be restricted at some future date.

The Board revised the list of articles for which rubber goods manufacturers may use only specified percentages of their normal use, adding some articles and reducing the amount of rubber permitted for other items. In some instances increases were allowed, principally for rubber-lined tanks and pipes.

Two Passenger Blimps Join the Navy Patrol

LOS ANGELES, March 3 (AP)—The Blimps Resolute, which used to carry advertising and passengers over Los Angeles, and the Reliance, soon will be looking for submarines.

A Navy announcement said the blimps have been accepted for patrol work and renamed the L-4 and L-4, respectively. Their crews have been sworn in for Navy service. The Reliance was flown here from Miami, Fla.



Associated Press

Free Ride to the War Zones

Upper left: No wings needed for this trip. Another plane takes a brief "flight" from the dock in a United States port to be stowed with others on the deck of a cargo vessel. Planes are covered with a protective tapelike material for their trip to the war zones. They get their wings on the other side. Upper right: Tank is hoisted from a barge to a ship ready for another leg in the journey from an American factory to action on one of the United Nations' battle lines. Lower: Mosquito boats get a free ride. It takes more than a ship's boom to swing aboard one of the new torpedo boats, so a derrick is used. On the ship's deck (left) may be seen another of the small craft all ready in place for the sea voyage.

Proposed New Income Taxes Compared With Current Rate

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—How the income tax changes which Treasury Secretary Morgenthau recommended today would be "felt in every American home" was illustrated by these comparative tables:

Single Person—No Dependents
Personal Exemption $750

Net Income Before Personal Exemption	Amount of Tax Present Law	Proposal
$800	13	88
900	11	24
1,000	21	40
1,100	31	56
1,200	40	72
1,500	69	128
1,600	79	147
2,000	117	230
2,500	165	345
3,000	221	470
4,000	347	735
5,000	483	1,023
6,000	649	1,333
8,000	1,031	1,999
10,000	1,493	2,720
12,500	2,118	3,490
15,000	2,994	4,878
20,000	4,929	7,473
25,000	7,224	10,418
50,000	20,882	27,715
75,000	36,487	48,056
100,000	53,214	69,525
500,000	345,654	429,610
1,000,000	733,139	879,610
5,000,000	3,923,134	4,479,610

Married—No Dependents
Personal Exemption $1,500

$1,500		
1,600	6	16
1,700	13	32
1,800	23	48
1,900	32	64
2,000	42	80
2,100	52	99
2,200	61	118
2,300	71	137
2,400	80	156
2,500	91	175
3,000	138	285
4,000	249	535
5,000	375	805
6,000	521	1,100
8,000	873	1,735
10,000	1,305	2,435
12,500	1,980	3,435
15,000	2,739	4,535
20,000	4,614	7,060
25,000	6,864	9,960
50,000	20,439	27,145
75,000	35,989	47,425
100,000	53,704	68,945
500,000	345,084	428,935
1,000,000	732,884	878,935
5,000,000	3,922,824	4,478,935

Married Person—Two Dependents
Personal exemption $1,500, dependent credit $400.

2,200	.....	.....
2,400	6	16
2,500	12	32
2,700	29	64
3,000	58	118
4,000	194	333
5,000	271	587
6,000	397	861
8,000	717	1,472
10,000	1,117	2,143
12,500	1,798	3,089
15,000	2,475	4,187
20,000	4,287	6,629
25,000	6,450	9,473

Forest Service Fund Cut Sought

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—National Forest Service funds for the 1943 fiscal year would be cut to $23,675,635 for the next fiscal year—or $6,340,360 less than in 1942—if Congress follows the recommendation of the House Appropriations Committee.

The service has 175,000,000 acres of National Forest lands in 34 States.

In addition to the $23,675,635 recommended for the Forest Service in reporting the Agriculture Department appropriation yesterday the Committee approved $1,949,000, an increase of $657,440 over 1942, for white pine blister rust control, largely in Idaho, Washington and Montana. The work is supervised by the Bureau of Entomology and is done on National, State and private forest lands.

The measure also included a separate item of $700,000 for cooperative farm forestry, consisting largely of work for shelter purposes not on the National Forest lands.

The Committee recommended $6,500,000 for 1943 for forest roads and trails, a reduction of $3,490,165 under the 1942 appropriation, thus limiting expenditures largely to maintenance operations.

A cut of $2,850,195 in other items was recommended, including $1,100,000 that was expended for emergency fire fighting in the West Coast last summer. Another cut, amounting to $1,759,138 was recommended in the program for acquisition of lands for the National Forests, leaving $354,210 for that purpose.

Mexican School First to Honor A U. S. President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The first public school in Mexico known to have been named for a President of the United States was inaugurated recently in Puebla by President Avila Camacho. The new Mexican public school has been called "Jorge Washington" (George Washington) "in homage to the Government and people of the United States."

Members of the American Embassy staff of Mexico City were present at the inaugural ceremony, during which a portait of President George Washington, presented by the Embassy, was unveiled by President Avila Camacho.

The 400 or more barefooted children present, mostly children of textile and railroad workers of the district, were told by Octavio Vejar Vasquez, Secretary of Public Education, that "in the future they would find the possibility of emulating our heroes . . . and like George Washington, each child should strive to be 'first in peace, first in war and first in the hearts of his countrymen.'"

The Secretary of Education stressed also the importance of the school teacher as an instrument in welding the Mexican people into national unity.

"Mexico, because of her geographic situation, for ethnic reasons, and for many other circumstances, has grave duties to discharge with the other countries of this continent," he said.

The idea of naming the school for the first President of the United States came from Mexican sources and has been taken as a gesture of the friendship existing between the two countries. Another public school, under construction in Mexico City, will be named in honor of Benjamin Franklin.

The Puebla school includes the primary grades, through the sixth, and is located in the populous worker's district of "Jose Maria Morelos."

Sideglances in Washington: President, the 'Fightinist' Man

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Blunt Rebuttal:

Badgered by congressmen to announce himself in favor of a unified military control, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox was insisting at a House Naval Affairs Committee hearing that President Roosevelt already has that job.

"The President is the greatest military strategist of our time," he declared.

"What are your qualifications to judge that?" demanded one congressman.

Jobs and Junkets:

Hardest chore for President Roosevelt is to fire anybody. Witness the letter he wrote this week to Charles F. Palmer, Defense Housing Co-ordinator, whose functions were taken over last week by John B. Blandford, Jr.

The President praised Mr. Palmer for doing a "splendid job with limited powers" and asking him to undertake a personal study of housing experience in Great Britain as soon as possible.

Sometimes it turns out the funds are just not available for these junkets the President suggests for "Ex's" in Washington.

Hair Makes the Senator:

Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina has joined the ranks of long-haired Senators. Capitol gossip has it that his new wife, the former Evalyn Walsh McLean, told him she wanted him "to look more like a Senator—like Senator Connally, of Texas."

Short Order Cook:

Other WPB employees are thinking of following the example of Maury Maverick, former Texas Congressman and former Mayor of San Antonio, who has his own little kitchenette and dinette in a filing cabinet in his office.

While other workers stand in the long cafeteria line or go without lunch entirely, Mr. Maverick opens his cabinet, pulls out a hot plate and groceries and has a hot bite. Sometimes he invites two or three friends in. Occasionally, Mrs. Maverick drops in to supervise and wash the dishes.

Help Wanted:

Representative George W. Gillie (R) of Indiana had a secretary analyze the jobs his office did for constituents last week.

Here are a few of the little services he found he was rendering: Furnishing birth information from Census records; sending out agricultural yearbooks, farm bulletins and other government publications; answering questions concerning government jobs; inquiring about reserve commissions; looking into veterans' pensions; giving advice on priority problems; sending out copies of bills and reports; and getting information from the War and Navy Departments about friends and relatives in the military service.

Biddle Points Way To Help Service Men

CHICAGO, March 3 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle recommended a broad field of wartime service for lawyers yesterday, telling them that they could make a great contribution to American victory.

In an address prepared for delivery before the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association, Mr. Biddle urged attorneys to expand their efforts to conserve and protect the professional interests of young men entering the armed services.

The bar, he said, was uniquely competent to explain to the public the necessity of temporary sacrifices of certain peacetime rights, and he added: "I suggest that the organized bar in each community may contribute an invaluable service . . . by standing watch against any unnecessary invasion of the liberties of the citizen and by publicly counseling our citizenry with respect to the temporary limitations they must be prepared to accept."

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Swampscott Club Presents Art Display

A display of its year's work was exhibited by the Art Committee of the Swampscott Woman's Club at the meeting of the club yesterday in Ionic Hall. Place of honor in the exhibit was given a large painted tray, a reproduction of one dated 1836 to 1840, now in the possession of the Litchfield (Conn.) Historical Society. Done in a design of gold and colors on black, the reproduction represents hours of painstaking artistry.

The work on this piece was started at the instigation of Mrs. Peter Larson, President of the club, who gave the Art Committee the basic tray—one which had been in her own family for many years—and financed the work of copying. The stencil used required 47 hours of cutting, and the design was applied in gold powder, oil paint, and transparent paint. The money which Mrs. Larson has given the Committee for the work on the tray will be presented as a gift to the Museum of Fine Arts at Boston.

Study of Tray-Painting

The Art Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Douglas Conniers, has been studying tray-painting among other projects, with Mrs. John McAuliffe of Newton Highlands as the instructor. The class has been meeting once a week for two seasons and its works of art, exhibited yesterday, include painted buckets, trays, restored Hitchcock chairs, tables, screens, tin boxes of many sizes, and other decorative items.

Beside Mrs. Conniers, the Art Committee includes Mrs. Harold Carlson, Mrs. Roy Olson, Mrs. Amie H. Bourke, Mrs. Hollis E. Dudley, Mrs. Charles H. Eaton, and Mrs. Charles B. MacGregor.

This committee was in charge of the program yesterday, the principal feature of which was a demonstration of chalk-drawing by Charles F. Whitney, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Donald Warner.

Camp Room Furnished

Preceding the program, there were reports from Mrs. E. Harold Newhall, Chairman of Conservation and Gardens, and Mrs. Earl Lewis, Chairman of International Relations.

Miss Vera Gould, a Past President of the Club and now Chairman of its Community Service Committee, reported on the completion of a large recreation room for the use of the 135 non-commissioned officers at Fort Ruckman in Nahant.

With the co-operation of Swampscott school children, townspeople, Scouts, and merchants, the Club has been able to furnish the room with a bookcase filled with books, a desk and two matching chairs, the desk equipped with stationery, three card tables, a set of wicker furniture, two radios, one a cabinet and one a table model, several table lamps, and other pieces.

Defense Poster Contest

Mrs. Charlotte Edmands Bowden, Vice-Chairman of the Department of Fine Arts of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, spoke of the Defense Poster competition being sponsored by her committee, and reminded members that entries must be in by March 25.

She also announced that the Spring Get-Together of the Federation Art Department would be held April 14, with a tour of the Gardner Museum in the morning, and another of the Museum of Fine Arts in the afternoon followed by tea.

Mrs. Larson presided during the business session, and Mrs. Conniers introduced Mrs. Bowden and Mr. Whitney. Mrs. Conniers terminates this season a successful two-year service as Art Chairman. For her work in this capacity she won last year a Penny Art Fund award of a painting by James K. Bonnar.

Banquet Form Book Resume

A resume of the best of the current books, presented in the form of courses of a banquet, was given by Alice Dixon Bond at the meeting of the Newton Highlands Woman's Club this afternoon.

The Art Corner exhibited one hundred free-brush water-color prints of New England wild flowers done by the late Bertha Larkin.

The club chorus furnished music under the direction of Mrs. Thomas D. Ginn, with accompaniment on the piano by Mrs. Raymond Simonds.

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By a Staff Photographer

Tray Item in Swampscott Exhibit

Mrs. Douglas Conniers, Chairman of the Art Committee of the Swampscott Woman's Club, shown with the restored antique tray which will enable the club to make a gift to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It is a copy of one in the possession of the Litchfield Historical Society, and the original dates somewhere between 1836 and 1840.

D.A.R. Presents American Flag To Boston Y. W. C. A. Board

The Massachusetts Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, presented an American flag to the Board of the Boston Young Women's Christian Asosciation at its meeting in the Boston Public Library at 11 o'clock this morning.

Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent, made the presentation, and Mrs. Thomas M. Claflin, President of the "Y. W.," accepted the gift. The flag will be used henceforth in all activities at the "Y. W."

The D. A. R. members present at the ceremony were Miss Ruth Drowne, Curator; Mrs. Harold Duffie, Chairman of the Committee on Correct Use of the Flag; Miss Nancy H. Harris, State Councillor; and Mrs. Henry Winslow, State Treasurer of the D. A. R. Mrs. Charles Todd Wolfe, Executive Secretary of the Y. W. C. A., was present with Mrs. Claflin.

Varied Meetings Planned

Greater Boston chapters of the D. A. R. are planning varied meeting this week and next. On Thursday morning, Paul Revere Chapter will meet at the College Club, Commonwealth Avenue, to hear Mrs. Arthur D. Roper of Wollaston speak on "The Buff and the Blue, or the Evacuation of Boston." The meeting will be followed by a social hour and luncheon under the direction of Mrs. Benjamin T. Roe, Chairman of Hostesses.

Old Boston Chapter will hold its March meeting next Monday at the State Rooms, 9 Ashburton Place, at 1:30 p. m. The special feature of this meeting will be a talk by Miss Katherine R. Briggs, State Chairman of Work Among the American Indians, on the needs and activities of her committee. Chapter members have been urged to bring to the meeting beads and patchwork pieces as gifts for the project. There will be special music, and tea will be served by the hostesses, Mrs. Herman F. Robinson, Miss Jennie Graham, Mrs. Ethel F. Little, and Mrs. Charles E. Roberts.

Guest Day at Brookline

Hannah Goddard Chapter in Brookline will hold its annual Guest Day, on Thursday, March 12, at 2:45 p. m. in the Parish House of St. Paul's Church.

Mrs. Smith, State Regent, is to be guest of honor, and Mrs. Herbert S. Johnson, Regent, will preside.

Ellenor Cook, soloist ,will give a costume program, "Folk Songs from Picturesque Lands."

This chapter has a Junior Committee—Mrs. John Romano, Miss Geraldine Chandler, and Miss Jeneve Melvin, chairman—who are working toward the formation of a Junior Chapter.

Shut-In Society To Hold Luncheon

The Massachusetts Branch of the Shut-In Society will hold its March Luncheon Meeting tomorrow at 12:30 at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. During the luncheon, State Senator Charles V. Hogan, from Lynn, will speak.

At the meeting which follows, the Rev. Alfred D. K. Shurtleff, author of "Lighted Candles" and sermonettes in Braille, will tell of his work as Chairman of the Department for the Blind.

Among its other activities in keeping with the society's purpose of bringing cheer and comfort to its members, the department for the blind regularly sends cards and letters written in Braille.

The President, Miss Anstace E. Jenkinson, will preside and others to report on the accomplishments of the organization include Mrs. Albert F. Hill, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Eugene E. Morton, Treasurer; Miss Barbara Horton, Chairman of Visiting; and Mrs. Edward H. Foley, local visitor for Lynn.

Temperatures Cut

FITCHBURG, Mass., March 3 (AP)—School Superintendent George C. Francis reported the temperature of all school rooms has been lowered from the usual 70 to 68 to conserve fuel.

Wind in Neat Job Docking Freighter

Boston's waterfront today saw the strong wind tear a large freighter from its anchorage in the upper harbor, sweep the craft across towards Atlantic Avenue, and "dock" it on the end of India Wharf as neatly as if it were planned.

Mariners pronounced it as neat a job of docking as anything ever accomplished.

Five tugs raced out to "capture" the "truant." One of them succeeded in getting a line aboard just off India Wharf, and then the ship swung around across the end of the pier as perfectly as if it had been so designed.

School Board Hears Plea Of Punished Boy

Boston's School Committee is today debating the case of 10-year-old Henry R. Cataldo, Jr., whose mother and legal representatives last night in a public hearing protested his transfer from grammar school to a Roxbury disciplinary institution.

Presenting the case for Maj. John A. O'Keefe, Headmaster of the Philbrick School in Roslindale where young Cataldo was a student, teachers and other witnesses said the boy was "in constant trouble."

They defended Major O'Keefe's action in recommending transfer of the boy to the West Roxbury day disciplinary school. The School Committee ordered the transfer two weeks ago.

Protesting the action, counsel for the Cataldo parents charged the headmaster with "militaristic" discipline and said he had acted in "revenge" against the boy.

Major O'Keefe testified that young Cataldo was one of several boys who recently broke into the Philbrick School in after-school hours, setting a fire.

Placed on the witness stand briefly himself, the brown-eyed, tousel-haired youngster admitted he "got into a lot of fights" and "sometimes got licked," though he more often licked the other boys. He said he liked to go to school.

Meanwhile, as the case was still under advisement today the School Committee announced it had "favorably received" a teachers' petition to reduce the size of fourth, fifth, and sixth grade classes from 42 pupils to 35.

The requested action would make necessary hiring of 90 new teachers in the city.

Simultaneously, the Committee suspended Miss Doris K. Seary, a first grade teacher at the Beethoven School, West Roxbury, for refusal to salute the flag in her classroom, Superintendent Arthur L. Gould said. A member of Jehovah's Witnesses, Miss Seary has had one of the pupils lead the flag salute, according to the Superintendent.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

6:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc and 11.73mc-6.04mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Observe Club Anniversary

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. George E. Crosby Mrs. Thomas A. Ashley

Members of the Brightheimstone Club of Brighton and Allston, Mass., in the costumes they wore at yesterday's meeting which celebrated the Club's forty-fifth anniversary.

Henderson Orders Rents Cut In 20 Defense Communities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—In the first use of his new rent control authority, Leon Henderson, OPA Administrator, today served notice on 20 defense communities including three in Connecticut, that they must reduce rents within 60 days or face Federal penalties.

The areas where defense workers are judged to be the victims of landlord profiteers stretch all the way from Bridgeport, Conn., to San Diego, Calif. Though only 20 have been officially designated for rent control action, more than 100 additional communities were reported in line for action.

"We are not going to permit any one to profiteer in rents at the expense of defense workers, families of enlisted men, civilian personnel of military establishments and civilian residents of defense areas so far as we can prevent it," Mr. Henderson declared.

Some Up 60 Per Cent

"There is no form of profiteering that strikes more severely at these groups than unwarranted increases in rents."

A recent report of the Housing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations revealed that raises—amounting in some places to as much as 50 and 60 per cent—have been imposed even in government-managed housing agencies without negotiation or even consultation with the tenants affected. "At San Diego, for example," said the report, "rents and other charges have gone up 60 per cent since Jan. 1 of this year. The tenants, most of whom are aircraft workers, are being forced to leave the project and the area as a result."

Designated Areas

Under the new Price Control Law, Mr. Henderson is authorized to establish maximum rents for housing accommodations in defense rental areas. Before establishing maximum rents, he must declare the necessity for such action and make recommendations. If within 60 days appropriate action has not been taken by state or local bodies, the Price Administrator can take steps to make his recommendations effective.

The 20 areas designated and the "maximum rent dates" with which rentals must be brought in line are:

Bridgeport, Conn., April 1, 1941; Hartford-New Britain, Conn., April 1, 1941; Waterbury, Conn., April 1, 1941.

Schnectady, N. Y., April 1, 1941; Birmingham, Ala., April 1, 1941; Mobile, Ala., April 1, 1941.

Wilmington, N. C., April 1, 1941; Hampton Roads, Va., area, April 1, 1941; Detroit, Mich., April 1, 1941.

Akron, Ohio, April 1, 1941; Canton, Ohio, April 1, 1941; Cleveland, Ohio, July 1, 1941; Ravenna, Ohio, April 1, 1941; Youngstown-Warren, Ohio, April 1, 1941.

South Bend, Ind., Jan. 1, 1941; Burlington, Iowa, Jan. 1, 1941; Wichita, Kan., July 1, 1941; San Diego, Calif., Jan. 1, 1941; Puget Sound, Wash., area, April 1, 1941.

The boundaries of defense-rental areas in Connecticut were fixed as follows:

Bridgeport: In County of Fairfield, the towns of Bridgeport, Easton, Fairfield, Shelton, Stratford, Trumbull and Westport.

Waterbury: In Litchfield County, the towns of Plymouth, Thomaston, and Watertown.

New Haven County, the towns of Beacon Falls, Cheshire, Middlebury, Naugatuck, Prospect, Waterbury and Wolcott.

N. E. Students In Vassar Play

Six Vassar College students from Boston and vicinity will take part in the second production of the year by the Vassar dramatic society, Philaletheis. The play, "The Ossining Front," is traditionally produced by freshmen, who compose the cast and technical crews under the direction of upperclassmen.

Miss Sally Smith, Swampscott, is head of properties, while her crew includes Miss Mary Murdock, Boston; Miss Thalia Weston, West Newton; and Miss Betty Bicknell, Waban, all freshmen. Another Waban girl, Miss Grace Ver Planck, is head of the make-up committee. Miss Anne Lyman, Brookline, is a member of the scenery crew.

The play will be presented at the college March 6 and 7. It was written and will be directed by Miss Mimi Dworsky of New York City, a senior whose major field is drama. The action deals with the experience of a small-town family which takes in refugees, and all the characters, with the exception of one off-stage male voice, are women.

Leominster Picket Case In High Court

An unusual labor injunction case in which seven union men face jail sentences came up today before the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

The proceedings grew out of the first jury trial ever held on an injunction case in this State, according to Samuel Sandberg, New England Regional Director of the United Paper, Novelty and Toy Makers' Union.

There was an eight weeks' strike in Leominster in which 43 arrests were made. A local judge issued an injunction limiting pickets to two at the gate. The judge later held that the injunction had been violated. Ultimately the strike was lost.

A trial was held and 15 union members were found guilty. The union appealed on the ground that the judge's charge to the jury was biased. In particular the union declared that the judge's definition of "at the gate" was too broad.

The union concerned is an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the State C. I. O. has backed it financially in its appeal. A fresh vote of support was given at the Massachusetts C. I. O. convention at Worcester Sunday.

Mr. Sandberg said the C. I. O. planned to take the case to the United States Supreme Court if the appeal failed in the State Court.

Victory Attic Sale Planned By Hub Guild

Mrs. Harold G. Tobey of Jamaica Plain, attired in a costume which the well-dressed autoist might have worn in 1900, helped launch the Victory Attic Sale plans yesterday at the Boston Guild for the Hard of Hearing.

The idea behind the V-Attic Sale scheduled for Wednesday, March 25, is that the clearing out of attics in compliance with defense regulations can be turned into profit for the work of the Guild. The sale will be held at 283 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

At yesterday's meeting to consider plans, the co-chairmen were Mrs. William A. Spurrier and Mrs. Parkman S. Pierce, who presided jointly. Also on the committee are Mrs. Clarence H. Wells, Miss Mabel L. Earle, President of the Guild; Mrs. Philip Y. DeNormandie, Adviser, and Mrs. Eunice Achesoh Pugh.

The announcement in the March edition of The Guilder, official publication of the Boston Guild, includes many departments of the sale whose names begin with the symbolic V, such as vases, volumes, vanity fair, etc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change of Schedule

Connecticut

New Haven—Saturdays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, March 4
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc
6.45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor. Recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Scientific News and Talks.
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil and Brazilian Program (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News (Spanish).
11:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
WBOS 11.87mc (25.6m)
4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—The WCAE Airliners; Vocalists; Music.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Pan Americana.
5:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.; "Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Concert Miniatures.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—"It's Dance Time."
8:30 p. m.—"Ned Jordon, Secret Agent."
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Conata.
9:15 p. m.—Arthur Mann, European News.
9:25 p. m.—Sports.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Ruby Newman's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Tony Pastor's orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—"Under Western Skies": Music.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dick Rogers' Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Ed Camden's Orchestra.

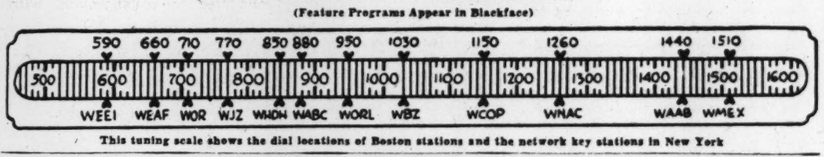
Today on Short Waves

London—8:30 p. m.—"Free to Fight." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSC, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m. Moscow—8:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—4:30 p. m.—Calling the West Indies. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—7:00 p. m. — War Commentary. GAC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 7.91 meg., 103.9 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 7.91 meg., 103.9 m.
Sydney—8:35 p. m. — News and music. VLQ10, 9.59 meg., 31.4 m.
Moscow—8:45 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Meet John Londoner: interviews. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 7.91 meg., 103.9 m.
Moscow—10:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 7.91 meg., 103.9 m.
Guatemala—11:30 p. m. — Operatic Selections by famous singers. TGWA, 9.66 meg., 31.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:15 News Service	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:30 News: "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	"WCAE Airliners"; or.;	Sports and music
3:45 Fed. Women's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	vocalists; News	vocalists; News	Sports and music
4:00 Del Castillo, Organ	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports and music
4:15 Musical Camera	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 Musical Camera	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Matinee	"Harper House": drama
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	J. Dalton, cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	News; Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	'Portia Faces Life'	Dramatic Serial	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	"Four of Us": Music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight': drama	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; dinner concert	Don Poivere's Orchestra
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier
6:30 Frazier Hunt, News	Sports Digest; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World	Red Nichols' Or.; sports	Five Star News; Talk
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns and Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Bea Wain, Songs
7:45 "Second Husband"	Allen; orch.; songs	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	Allen Roth's Orchestra
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue	Ray Block's Orchestra;	'What's My Name': quiz	"PM" Reporter
8:15 Heir?": drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue	vocalists; chorus	program	Electric Choir
8:30 Bob Burns: guests;	'Meet Your Navy': Naval	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordon, Secret	Tony Martin, Songs
8:45 drama; Elm'r Davis	Band; chorus; speakers	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	"Romance in Music"
9:00 "We, the People":	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15 interview; music	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Nation	NBC Symphony Concert:	Fibber McGee and	Guy Lombardo's Orch	Variety Hour
9:45 Report to the Nation	Fritz Reiner, Conductor	Molly: guests	"Miss Meade's Children"	Variety Hour
10:00 'Wherever You Are'	NBC Symphony Concert:	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing	Bruins - Toronto Hockey
10:15 Male quartet	Fritz Reiner, Conductor	soloists; orch.; guests	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Game
10:30 Public affairs	Military Analysis of News	Red Skelton; Ozzie Nel-	Tony Pastor's Orch	Bruins-Toronto
10:45 News; Sports	"A to Z in Novelty": Def.	son's Or.; songs; comedy	"Under Western Skies"	Five Star News
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dick Rogers' Orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:15 Rideout; Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	Dick Rogers' Orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:30 Navy Relief prgm.	"Music You Want"	"St. Louis Serenade"	Ed Camden's Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45 Navy Relief prgm.	"Music You Want"	orchestra; songs	Ed Camden's Orchestra	Music; news

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning..	News; "Musical Clock"...	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	"Musical Clock"; news..	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Bradley Kincaid	Songs; Talk; Music	News Service	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News	"Good Morning"	Organ recital	
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	Eight Bells: music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie: News..	Morning Watch: talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore's Show..	Headline News: Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 Carl Moore: News	Toast: popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	The Rhythm Ramblers
9:00 Priscilla Portescue..	News; Music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air..	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 School of the Air..	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 Dramatic sketch	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 Betty Crocker	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Jan Garber's Orchestra
10:15 Myrt and Marge; sk.	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian News	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother": sk.	Paul Arthur, songs	"Help Mate"	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	"String Time"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	You": music
11:00 "Victory at Home"	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	Sigmund Romberg's Music
11:15 "Man I Married":	Church in the Wildwood	"Right to Happiness"	Ruth Moss Interviews	Organ; soloist
11:30 'Bright Horizons': sk	Two Men and a Girl	"The Bartons": sketch	Melody Strings	Fashion Talk
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Defense Saving: Talk	"David Harum": sketch	Choir Loft	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane": sketch	Dramatized news	Dept. of Agriculture	The Town Crier
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Musical Roundup	"Italian Melodies"	Concert Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: news comment;	Radio Playhouse; drama	"Italian Melodies"	"The Meeting Men"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	"Baukhage Talking"	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News..	"Musical Roundup"	Government Girl	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Vic and Sade": sk..	Contrast in Rhythm	Marjore Mills, house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Religious program
1:45 "Road of Life"	War news	hold talk	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	Religious program
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Gretchen McMullen; or..	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Victory program
2:15 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	The Mystery Man: sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	Victory program
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Dance Concert	"Valiant Lady": sketch..	Jubilee Four; quartet	John Kiley, organ
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Dance Concert	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	"School of the Air"	Five Star News
3:00 David Harum: sk...	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm"	Mutual Goes Calling	Sports and music
3:15 News	Honeymoon Hill: sketch..	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Sports and music
3:30 News: "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife: sk..	Pepper Young's Family	Children's Musical Pgm	Sports and music
3:45 "Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill: sketch..	"We, the Abbotts"	"It's Dance Time"	Sports and music
4:00 United We Stand	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife": sk..	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports and music
4:15 Josef Cherniavsky's	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas" serial..	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 Musical Camera	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Sports Matinee	"Harper House"; drama
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk..	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Concert Album	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Superman: sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix: sketch	"Musical Roundup"	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs.	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	The Town Crier
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Roundup	Sports results	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Sam Brewer, news; Music	Five Star News; talk
7:30 "That Brewster	The Great Gildersleeve..	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger": sk..	Buddy Clark, songs
7:45 Boy": serial sketch	The Great Gildersleeve..	Jimmie Fidler, talk	"The Lone Ranger": sk..	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
8:00 "Meet Mr. Meek":	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"..	Dept. of Justice
8:15 sketch	Kelly, m. c.	Man": dramatic sketch.	Richard G. Casey	Irish Music
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Listener's Theater: Yale	"About Today"; WMEX
8:45 Hersholt; E. Davis	night": dramatic sketch	House"	U. dramatic series	Drama Shop
9:00 Shirley Temple in	American Melody Hour..	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Pages From the Classical
9:15 "Junior Miss"	American Melody Hour..	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album; recordings
9:30 Ransom Sherman;	Frontline Headlines	"Mr. District Attorney":	Henry King's Orch.	Classical Album
9:45 comedy; music	"Miss Meade's Children"	dramatic sketch; orch.	"Miss Meade's Children"	Classical Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Chamber Music Society	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Great Moments in	of Lower Basin Street..	Musical Knowledge	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Local sports
10:30 Music: La Traviata	Treasury Star Parade..	Kay Kyser's College of	Network Program	Local sports
10:45 News; Sports	Income Tax Facts	Musical Knowledge	Dean Austin Pardue	Local sports
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Local sports
11:15 Weather; Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; Songs	Dance Orchestra	Local sports
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Athena's Playhouse;	"Adventures in Melody";	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; orchestra	"Music You Want"	dramatizations	orchestra; vocalist	Day's End; News

Honored for Her Relief Work

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Joost De Haan

So outstanding has been her work as Vice-Chairman of the Women Volunteers for Holland Relief, in behalf of the welfare and comfort of Netherland seamen, that the Minister of Interior Affairs of the Netherlands Government in London has bestowed the insigne of Humanitarian Service upon her. Presentation of the honorary decoration is being made by Theodore K. Hebert, Consul of the Netherlands in Boston.

Defense Poster: 'Don't Talk Shop Off the Job—Foreign Agents Have Big Ears'

Lyons Strikes At Proposals To Freeze Pay

Unless prices are frozen, it does not seem possible to freeze wages, Hugh Lyons, New England Regional Director for the Congress of Industrial Organizations, declared here today on his return to Boston.

Mr. Lyons is one of the four C. I. O. associate members of the new War Labor Board. His work with the Board in the handling of industrial disputes keeps him most of the time at Washington.

Questions of wage raises and of the union shop, a form of the closed shop, furnish the Board's two main conundrums.

"The statements of Leon Henderson, the Price Administrator, that wages should be frozen certainly have a deterring effect on the War Labor Board in its endeavor to carry out the task assigned to it," said Mr. Lyons. "To say the least, Mr. Henderson's comments are untimely.

Freeze Injustices

"I don't think it possible to freeze wages without prices. The difficulty about freezing wages is that you freeze all the injustices and inequities that exist in the present wage structure in this country.

"To consider ffeezing wages without first establishing fixed prices not only in the wholesale but also in the retail trade is ridiculous.

"According to the best information we are able to get, Mr. Henderson does not have any answer when it comes to the question of the retail prices, which after all are the prices workingmen have to pay for the necessities of life."

Asked whether he thought the War Labor Board could adopt general policies as asked in some quarters, Mr. Lyons continued:

"I don't think it is possible for the Board to lay down definite policies on certain controversial issues such as the union shop.

"This, for the very simple reason that the Board was created for the specific purpose of carrying out or implementing an agreement made between the government, labor and industry.

No Strikes

"The agreement provided that there would be no strikes and in lieu thereof the offices of mediation, conciliation and arbitration could be substituted.

"The agreement itself, in which the President of the United States participated, should be and is the Board's policy.

"If the gentlemen who are crying about a policy being needed by the Board would devote their time to insisting that the agreement made at the request of the President be fully carried out, there would be no question about the Board's policy."

"Do you think it possible to arbitrate the union shop?"

"The President thinks it is," Mr. Lyons answered. "That was part of the agreement.

"Where cases are arbitrated, it is quite possible you might make decisions both ways, in fact, quite probable. Each case would be settled on the basis of its own merits.

"This is the board's policy at the moment—each case to be disposed of on its own merits."

Gains Reported In Ending Dispute In Garment Trade

Progress in settlement of the rainwear trade strike was made yesterday, Nathan H. Barker, manager of the Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, reported today. Conferences between the employers' association and the union were resumed this afternoon.

The walkout is the biggest in the State at present, some 2,300 being reported out.

David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, who flew here yesterday, left on the 11 p. m. train for Washington to see Donald M. Nelson this morning. Last night's session continued until 1 a. m.

Elias Reisberg, Vice-President of the Ladies Garment Workers, of which the rainproof unit is an affiliate, remained over for today's session. Mr. Reisberg also flew here yesterday from New York.

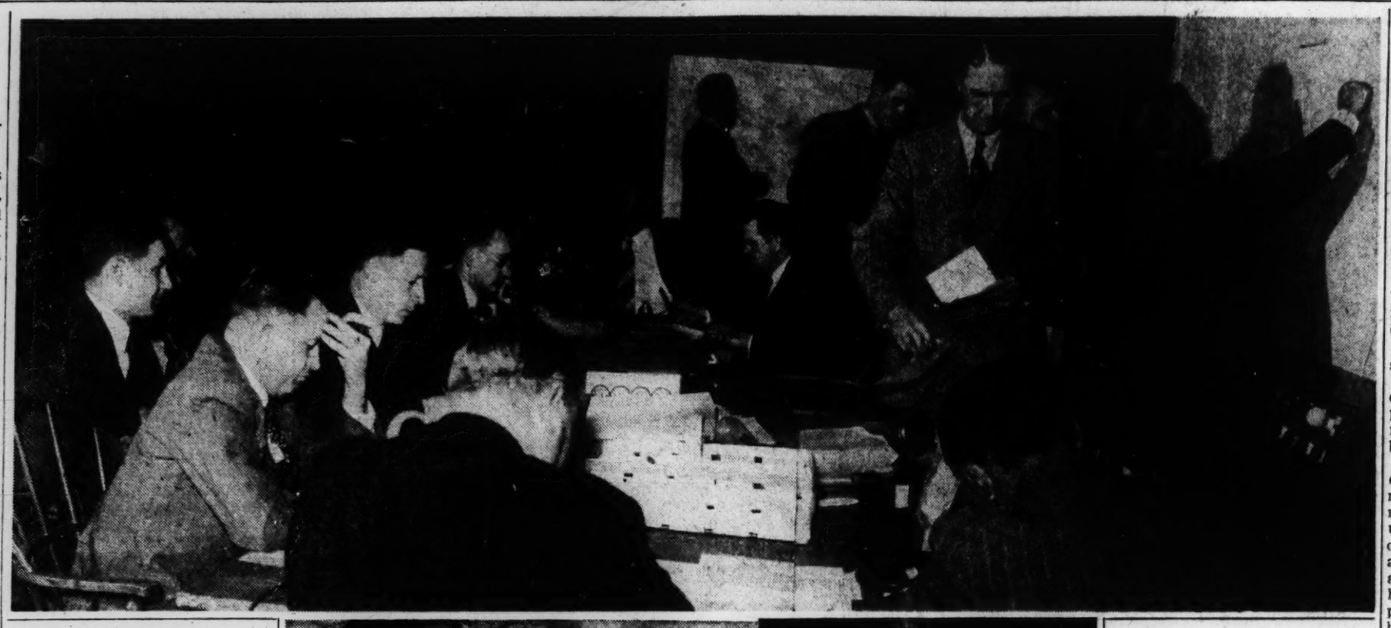
The strike at the Armstrong Cork Company of Braintree, one of the big cork plants of the country, went before the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration this afternoon. The concern employs 241 workers, and is doing 40 to 45 per cent war work. Wages make a major issue.

The strike at plants of the Hedstrong Union Company at Gardner and Fitchburg rounded out its second week today. Four hundred are idle. The concern makes toys and baby carriages. Another session between the management and the union is set for tomorrow.

Tire Thieves Beware

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 3 (AP)—A measure to impose a 10-year prison sentence and a $4,000 fine for the theft of automobile tires or tubes was presented to a committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature for study today.

Presley N Jones, Democratic member of the House, prepared the bill, whose proposed penalties are the same provided for automobile theft.



$100,000 Rise In Fore River Wages Looms

Demand for a wage boost of as much as $100,000 a week turned up today as an immediate possibility at the Fore River Shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy, Mass. If a wage advance of any such proportions is obtained, it will probably make the largest in the State attributable to the cost of living.

Agreement to ask raises in independent shipyards along the Atlantic Coast was reported yesterday from a conference in New York of the East Coast Alliance of Independent Unions of Shipyard Workers.

The Fore River union took the initiative in organizing the general alliance last fall, and feels that a raise is coming to the shipyard men.

There has been considerable sentiment in the Fore River independent for a 10 per cent advance. Whether this was the figure which the New York conference agreed to ask had not been learned today in Quincy. The Fore River delegates, George Ferris and Thomas Mullaney, probably will be back tomorrow.

The workers at Fore River number today nearly 22,000 and some of them estimate the average weekly wage at $50. On this basis they calculate the total weekly payroll at $1,000,000 and a 10 per cent raise as due to add another $100,000.

If an advance is granted, it will in effect be paid by the government, according to information circulating among the workers. The yard is under the Navy and after one last ship is finished will build only naval vessels.

Contracts with the government in shipyards contain an adjustment clause, it was noted today. This provides that if there is an increase in labor or material costs, the price paid by the government rises accordingly. Adjustment is made after the job is finished.

The advance which the independent unions seek is based on a cost of living clause in the stabilization agreement embracing the shipbuilding industry on the east coast. The agreement, covering all yards, was put into effect the latter part of last year, largely to stabliize wages.

The clause on cost of living will bring a wage advance in June, Fore River men said, but they felt that the climb in prices had been so great that the advance should be made now, rather than three months hence.

It is argued that shipbuilding wages have not kept up with wages in other major war industry such as airplanes, though shipbuilding has led in production.

By a Staff Photographer

Lexington, One of Revolution's First Battlefields, Learns Art of Air Raids

Upper: Representatives of Fire, Police, Medical, and Public Services are grouped around report center, ready to assign their repair and service crews to bombed areas, as reports of make-believe bombing "incidents" were received during Lexington's air-raid rehearsal last night. In the left corner can be seen the operators who receive incoming calls from the air-raid wardens posted about the town. In front of the large map stand the Chief Air Raid Warden and his plotters who locate the bomb "incidents."

Lower Left: Allen W. Rucker, General Chairman of the Lexington public safety effort, checks the orders before giving the air-raid alarm.

Lower Right: A nimble fingered operator springs into action as first reports of "incidents" come into report center.

Campaign of Silence Is Launched in N. E.

War Activities in New England

Don't Be An Axis Stooge—A "campaign of silence," with everybody in any way conencted with war activities keeping mum about war information, was launched today by Joseph M. Loughlin, United States Regional Director of Civilian Defense at Boston.

Thousands of posters were being distributed throughout New England with the slogan "Don't talk shop off the job. Foreign agents have big ears."

Persons talking too freely in busses, street cars, and other public places about war activities were dubbed "Hirohito-Hitler-Helpers" by Mr. Loughlin.

Navy Enlistments High—Navy enlistments throughout the country since Pearl Harbor passed the 140,000 mark on March 1, headquarters of the First Naval District disclosed today in a release issued by the Navy Department.

Enlistments are continuing at heavy rate, the release stated, and the Navy Department expects to continue enlistments on an entirely voluntary basis. Answering queries coming constantly to the Navy, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation stated that men registered under the Selective Service Act are free to enlist voluntarily in the Navy up to the time they are inducted into the Army.

Free Shows for Soldiers—It's not going to cost Camp Edwards soldiers anything to attend the USO-Camp Shows to be staged at the Camp's Connery Avenue theater, it was learned today. Previously, soldiers paid 20 cents to attend. The new policy, however, will permit them to see outstanding Broadway hits, musical shows, concert artists, name-bands, and movie stars in person at no expense to themselves.

Streamlined 26th — For the first time since its conversion to a triangular division, the 26th Infantry Division at Camp Edwards passed in review on Logan Field yesterday before Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt and his staff. With thinned ranks to give it faster striking power, and new armament to increase its fire power, the 26th was under observation for precision of movement, smartness, and steadiness in ranks. The men were clad in olive drab uniforms, overshoes, winter caps, stripped packs, and carried their new service gas masks.

FBI Extends Raids — Weapons, ammunition, and short wave radio sets were among the contraband seized by the Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and police last night at dwellings of enemy aliens in the vicinity of important Portsmouth and Manchester, N. H., national defense facilities. V. W. Peterson, Special Agent in charge of the FBI's Boston Office, said the seizures included eight shotguns, a rifle, two revolvers, 14 cameras, seven short wave radios, a "considerable" amount of ammunition, binoculars and a hunting knife.

Perils of a Warden—Air raid warden Victor Manduto of Oxford, Conn., recounting his experiences during a recent blackout test, declared, "If I wasn't doing this for Uncle Sam, I'd quit!" As the lights in a farmhouse went out in answer to Warden Manduto's shouted warning from the yard, a pig lunged at him in the darkness. To avoid the animal, the warden jumped over a stone wall into more trouble. He landed on a skunk.

Pie is Soldiers' Favorite—Notwithstanding the common assumption that ice cream is the soldiers' favorite way of topping off a meal, the Quartermanter Corps of the First Corps Area announces that apple pie takes first place. The Corps, after a survey rated the favorites this way: 1, apple pie; 2, ice cream; 3, doughnuts; 4, chocolate cake; 5, cherry pie; 6, cocoanut cake; 7, mince pie; 8, fruit cobbler; 9, banana pudding; 10, butterscotch pudding.

Army Jobs After the War—There will be a wide range of very desirable positions available after the war is over for men who like the regular life on Army posts and who possess certain technical skills, declared Col. Mark L. Ireland, First Corps Area Quartermaster, recently.

"This has been made possible by a recent Act of Congress which established two grades of warrant officers, chief and junior grade, and authorized salaries on which they will be able to marry and bring up families and become eligible for pensions after only 15 years of active service, on approval by the Secretary of War."

Such career men should be between 21 and 44 years of age, with not less than one year's continuous service in the Army of the United States for a temporary and three years for a permanent appointment. And such appointments are subject to examinations which the soldier's previous experience should enable him to pass.

The positions open are of two general kinds, administrative and technical specialists. In the first classification are clerical, fiscal and supply positions, the latter being within the Quartermaster Corps. Mechanization of war offers big opportunity to technical men.

On the technical side the possibilities are almost endless and enter into such branches as aviation, motor transport, construction, utilities, signal communication, ammunition and chemical warfare.

Civilian Defense Speeds Up

By a Staff Photographer

British Experts Help Train Field Men

At the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety school for training field men to go through the State hastening the organization of civilian defense, experts act as instructors. Above, Lester P. Jones (left), Assistant Director of Divisions of Regions, and Col. Harry B. Leapman (right) of Cumberland, England, Technical Adviser to State Headquarters, look on as Mrs. Lydia DeRoth, warden from Chelsea, England, holds a typical gas mask. At this morning's session Mrs. DeRoth explained the workings of an incendiary bomb.

N. E. Is Urged To Train More 'War' Police

In a drive to bolster existing civilian defense protection services, Joseph M. Loughlin, United States Regional Director of Civilian Defense, today called on the six New England State Defense Councils to train more auxiliary policemen.

Pointing out that New England's quota is 33,288 auxiliary policemen, the Regional Director announced publication of a special manual for auxiliary police training to be used by instructors. The manual was compiled by Maj. Thomas A. Donnelly, of the United States Army, attached to the Regional Office in charge of auxiliary police.

The Regional Director revealed the following police quotas for the six New England States: Maine, 3,216; New Hampshire, 1,880; Vermont, 1,444; Massachusetts, 17,404; Rhode Island, 2,724; Connecticut, 6,620.

Declaring "it is probable that there will be air raids over Massachusetts," Gen. John H. Sherburne, head of the Evacuation Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, today announced the start of a survey of temporary air raid shelters to be conducted in collaboration with the Red Cross. The survey is to be completed by March 14.

Information gathered by the various Bay State chapters of the Red Cross will be noted on cards, with the total numbers of persons to be sheltered filled in on the basis of 50 square feet per person for single cots. Heating, sanitary facilities, sleeping equipment, cooking and condition of the premises are among the salient points to be checked for the Evacuation Division.

Evacuation officers have been appointed for every town and city in the State charged with general responsibility for the problems of evacuating civilians from possible danger points. Surveyors have been asked by General Sherburne to bear in mind that some shelters will be safer than others in the event of bombing and notations covering this point are to be made.

In Massachusetts, evacuation would divide into two parts, he said; "Arrangements for removal of people from areas to be evacuated and arrangements for the reception of those people in the areas to which they are to be transferred."

So called "safe areas," he pointed out, are rural or those not highly populated or industrial.

In Chicopee, organized labor today came to the aid of the salvage program of the Massachusetts Committee with a plant to recover 1,200 tons of steel street car rails which now lie buried under the city's pavements.

Former Mayor Arthur J. Stonina, City Salvage Chairman, informed Gurth F. Chambers, State Salvage Director, that representatives of labor unions here have volunteered to dig up the rails in their spare time providing the steel is sold directly to the steel mills and the proceeds turned over to the City to help defray repaving costs.

Mr. Stonina said that the City would furnish the equipment with which to dig up the rails, and that labor officials here hope their plan will be adopted in other communities in the State. It is estimated that there are enough buried rails in the State to total 80,000 tons.

The steel recovered here alone, Mr. Stotnina stated, would almost build a destroyer.

The Boston Committee on Public Safety today announced it will install an additional seven air raid sirens, bringing the City's total to 22. South Boston, which was reported to be not fully "covered" in siren tests, is to have a new siren all its own. Adjustments are being made in some of the signals already installed to make them more effective. In some cases this involves stepping up the power of the device or altering the direction of its horns.

Freed of Espionage, Von Engels Is Interned

HAVANA, March 3 (AP) — Paul Von Engels, a German citizen, was acquitted of espionage charges in Urgency Court yesterday but he was sent to a detention camp for the duration by the court's order holding he was a dangerous enemy

Air-Raid Wardens in Boston Plan House-to-House Canvass

A house-to-house convass by air raid wardens to tabulate Boston's 800,000 inhabitants, and to gather data to insure their protection was launched today by the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

The wardens will list the names and ages of all occupants of every home, and will note particularly whether any are aged or invalid. They will also report any fire risks or other undesirable conditions.

Each senior post warden is responsible for approximately 500 householders. The canvass was described as "the most ambitious phase" of Boston's civilian defense program since the recent blackout.

The Committee pointed out: "In calling at a house the warden must show his credentials. He has no police power and may not enter unless invited to do so. He can only request, not demand, answers as to the family name, the names and ages of members of the household, data as to sick or infirm persons living there, the type of building, the method of heating. If undesirable conditions are noted they will be entered on the record."

Where reasonable precaution has been taken against air raids and willingness to co-operate with official suggestions encountered, the warden will leave a red, white, and blue sticker with his name and address on it. He will also leave a card of air raid instructions and a leaflet describing the duties of an air raid warden.

Issuing of the sticker in Boston will be left entirely to the judgment of the individual wardens who have been instructed as to the general nature of precautions which should be taken.

In Newton, where similar stickers are about to be given out, wardens are asked to fill out a form listing specifically the steps that should be taken before the householder is entitled to an O. K. These forms provide space for comment on condition of attic and cellar and means of access to the former. They also list such items as sand, sand container and cover, sand pails, shovels, flashlight, garden hose and water connections, heavy gloves, fire extinguishers, and provide room for comment on blackout preparations. It is presumed that unless most of these items are checked, or indicated as in good condition, no sticker will be given.

Stickers like this will be displayed in Boston homes which have been inspected and approved for air-raid precautions by authorized air-raid wardens.

Although the Boston Committee's statement implied that public co-operation is entirely voluntary, it also announced that persons who refused the requested information will be reported to police.

Test Blackout

The 700 air-raid wardens of Winchester, Mass., were today preparing to visit every household in the town to inform residents of the practice blackout to be held March 11 from 9:30 to 9:50 p. m. it was announced by Harold S. Fuller, Director of the Winchester Committee on Public Safety.

More than 100 auxiliary policemen and 80 auxiliary firemen will be on duty during the test.

The extinguishing of the street lights will be the signal for the blackout, and their relighting will mark the all clear.

Pinball Machines Studied As Menace to Boston Youth

The Boston City Law Department today was studying the legality of pinball machines in Boston, upon request of the Boston City Council, which yesterday heard the machines characterized as a detriment to the morals of the young people of Boston.

Councilor Joseph Russo, who proposed the order making the request, declared that boys and girls clustered around the machines in drug stores "until early hours of the morning," and he asserted that these devices are a "racket."

The Council tabled an order proposed by Councilor William F. Hurley looking toward padlocking of all horse and dog tracks in the Commonwealth for the duration.

Strong opposition developed against a proposal from Mayor Maurice J. Tobin that, in the interests of speed, he and the various department heads be given joint authority to conclude agreements for military use of City land without the necessity of Council action. The Councilors declared they wanted to be consulted before the Army took playgrounds, etc.

Somerville Opens Pinball Inquiry

The Somerville Aldermen voted last night to investigate what it termed "pinball rackets" in their city and wired officials of Trenton, N. J., asking for a copy of their ordinance outlawing pinball games. The Trenton ordinance was upheld by the New Jersey Supreme Court.

Meanwhile, an ordinance is being drafted by the Somerville City Solicitor banning the game. Alderman Irving L. Stackpole asked that the full membership of the board comprise the investigating committee.

Another member, Walter J. Moran, declared: "I want to find out if it is not true that one of the operators banned in New York has opened up on Broadway, East Somerville."

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Return of Wavell Emphasizes Defense Program and Needs for India

Country calm as threat of invasion grows; Congress Party aids in stiffening morale.

LONDON, March 3 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill will make a statement "in a few days" regarding the status of India, the Duke of Devonshire disclosed today during debate in the House of Lords.

The Duke, Parliamentary Undersecretary for India, indicated the declaration would be a reply to an appeal to Mr. Churchill Jan. 5 by a group of Indian leaders who asked for "some bold stroke of farsighted statesmanship without delay" to insure India's full co-operation in the war.

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, March 3—Transference of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell from supreme command in the Southwestern Pacific back to India brings the nearness of the war still more forcibly into the national consciousness of the people of India.

The Situation in Burma, Singapore and Java deepens the realization of the growing danger to the country.

The Legislative Assembly has just held a secret session to consider the war situation. The Government of India, following the example of several Provincial Governments, has announced abandonment of the usual summer move of headquarters to Simla.

Country Is Calm

Although the feeling in the country remains calm, the first air attacks on Rangoon resulted in the departure of more than 500,000 people from Calcutta, many of them returning to their own Provinces.

In the City of Madras, another exposed area, those with no reason for staying were advised to leave and much voluntary evacuation has been steadily going on without excitement.

However, the banking situation, a sure index of the public morale, has shown only a slight deterioration since the entry of Japan into war, as compared with the previous period.

Several factors are contributing to keep the country's morale steady. First is the efficient organization of civil defense which is a provincial responsibility with the central department co-ordinating plans and providing expert advice.

Three Zones Set Up

It is intended to divide India into three zones for civil defense purposes. Air Raid Precaution measures are now in operation in more than 100 towns. British experts recently have been advising on ARP in factories under the Labor Department. Women's ARP corps are in process of formation in several vulnerable provinces.

Another steadying factor is the helpful attitude of the Nationalist leaders, including Mohandas K. Gandhi and C. Rajagopalachari, former Premier, who has made an extensive tour of Madras Province informing the people how to meet any possible emergency.

A new constructive program, launched by the Congress Party, is concerned with wartime needs and cannot, in practice, work out otherwise than with the co-operation of the authorities. Prominent Congressmen, both in Bombay and Madras, have already appeared on the same platforms with other leading citizens and Government officials.

In the event of attack, Congress will take over the task of organizing supplies and maintaining morale in the villages.

Aid For China

Another factor having a profound effect has been the visit of Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, who showed that another Eastern people has unflinchingly withstood more than four years of war. Indian opinion welcomes the fact that Chinese and Indian representatives will be appointed to Delhi and Chungking, respectively, as a mean of promoting closer collaboration; also the appointment of a China Relations Officer to maintain Government contacts with Chinese representatives in Calcutta and expedite the dispatch of lease-lend supplies from America through India to China.

There is a general realization, in short, that India and China have identical interests.

Meanwhile, transport experts have decided that freight planes would allow China to import and export at least the same quantities of goods as the maximum land transport capacity that had been expected for the Burma Road. They are convinced that the provision of a good-sized fleet of freight planes would be the most feasible solution of the problem.

The air distance between the Indian and Chinese termini is relatively short, allowing an average of more than three tons net of freight for each plane journey and frequent round trips.

Numerous potential termini on the Chinese side can be used according to future military developments, making a solution more elastic than the construction of land routes.

Land Routes Studied

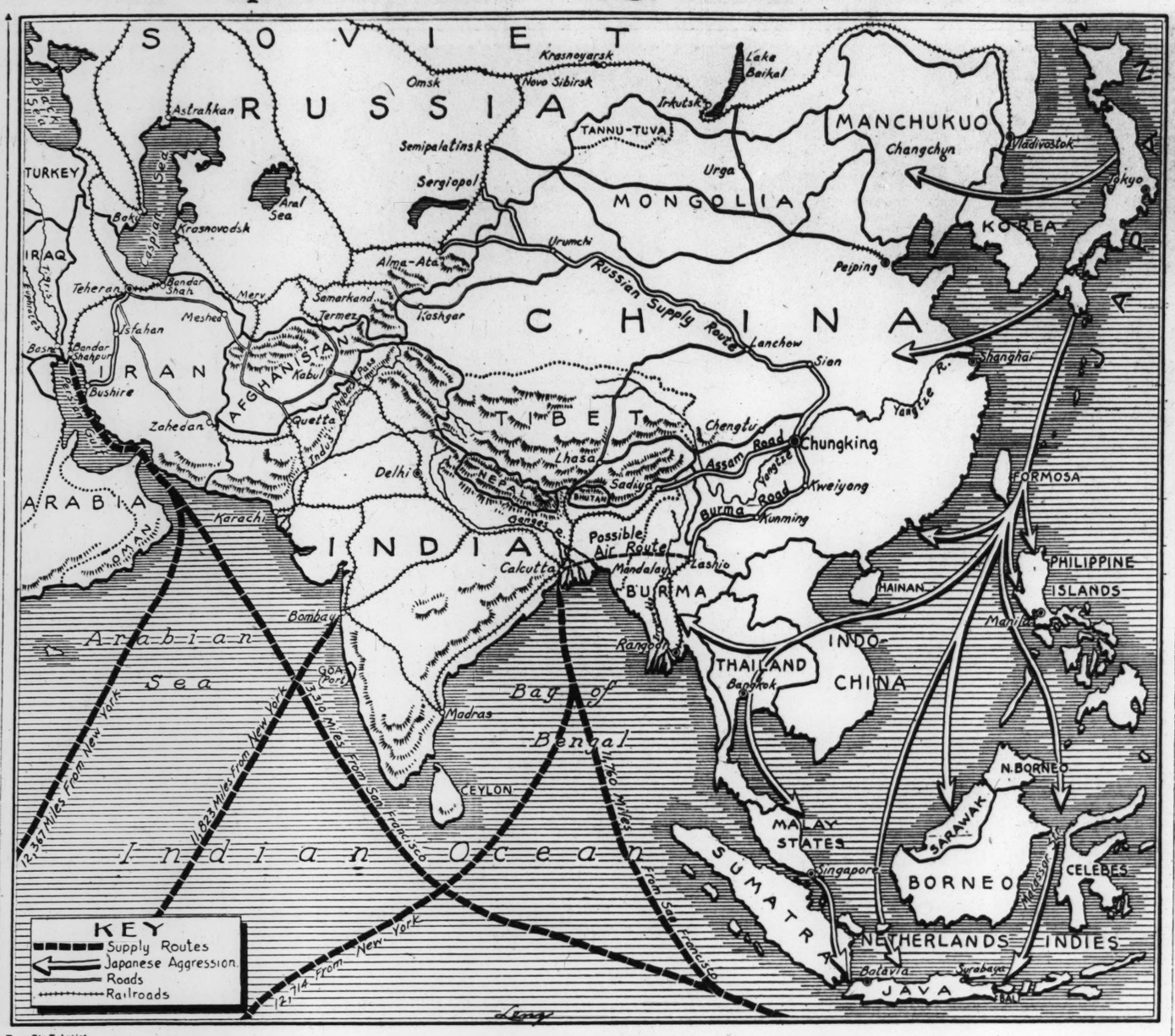
The latter are not being neglected, but they require much time, and must face the possibility of future Japanese progress in the interior.

The air freight scheme is believed necessary, not only for China's sake, but also because of China's exports of essential raw materials to the Allies which is now being stopped.

Meanwhile efforts to bring in as quickly as possible the huge accumulated supplies over the Burma Road are not yet suffering on account of the loss of the Rangoon inlet.

Repairs for China's huge hard-worked truck fleet, however, will probably soon be requiring airwise import of spare parts.

The fuel problem is not yet urgent on account of the good accumulation of gasoline and more plentiful domestic production of alcohol and oils for diesel engines.



By a Staff Artist

The Vast Areas to Which India Holds the Key

As the Japanese press their drive southward the threat to the supply lines of the Indian Ocean increases, vitally affecting the whole strategy of the United Nations in the campaign in the far Pacific.

Strategy of Pacific Warfare Being Reorganized by Allies

Continued from Page 1

sive on a large scale in the Dutch East Indies, in the Philipines, and in Malaya, the strategic problem is now entirely different from what it was when the unity of command in the Southwestern Pacific was set up last December. In Java, the only change for the present is that the supreme command of land, sea and air forces has passed to the Dutch. Both British and American forces and their commanding officers are remaining in Java, it is stated here, and the hope of repelling Japanese attacks by no means has been abandoned.

Meanwhile, there was no announcement of the new personnel of the commanders in the battle for Java, except that the task was turned over to the Dutch. The Commander in Chief of the Netherlands East Indies Armies is Gen. Hein ter Poorten. He nominally serves under Gov. Gen. A. W. L. T. van Starkenborch Stachouwer.

In returning to his Command in India, General Wavell will assume responsibility for the operations in Burma and co-operation with China.

Australian Strategy

Looking further ahead, it is clear that the United Nations must face the prospect of falling back to the south of the Australian Continent. There is a loud and popular demand in Australia for recognition of this fact by the appointment of a new Southern Pacific commander in chief, and there is considerable support here already for the idea that this commander should be Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

At a meeting of the Australian War Council in Melbourne this past week end, it was announced that an agreement had been reached on new principles of high strategy for both Australia and New Zealand. Although these decisions naturally remain secret, it has been reported that Australia is asking for full priority of troops and supplies. The interpretation put on this demand here is that it can only mean full parity of treatment with other major fronts such as Java, Burma, and the Middle East.

Reappointment of General Wavell as commander in chief of India and Burma generally is praised in the press here. The fact that it is stated specifically that his post "now includes the responsibility for operations in Burma and close co-operation with China" particularly is welcomed, and commentators here emphasize that ultimately it is from the united resources of India and China—with the help of Soviet Russia—that final land and air offensives against Japan must be launched. General Wavell, who has had experience in Russia as well as in India and China is considered an ideal choice for this area.

Wavell Message

BANDOENG, Java, March 3 (AP)—Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, before leaving Java for India, stressed the fact that dissolution of the United Nations Supreme Command "will not mean any cessation of the flow of aircraft and other war materials for the defense of Java," Aneta News Agency reported today.

Aneta issued the following message addressed by General Wavell to the people of the Dutch East Indies:

I have received orders that, in view of recent developments, the command of the Allied forces in Java should be handed over to Dutch commanders, who have, in fact, for some time already been exercising it under my general direction.

"I hand over the command to them with confidence, knowing by experience their capabilities and skill in handling the forces at their disposal and their unswerving resolution to do everything possible for the defense of Java.

I have found them men of deeds rather than words and have learned to appreciate the worth of what they do.

The Allied forces left under their command will have every confidence in them.

The change of command will not mean any cessation of the flow of aircraft and other war materials for the defense of Java.

In leaving Java, I should like to express upon behalf of myself, my troops, and my staff our very grateful thanks for the most generous co-operation we have received in every way from the Dutch authorities and people in this island, together with our admiration for their resolution and confidence in danger and adversity.

I send to the people of the Netherlands Indies sincerest wishes for a happy outcome of the present struggle and for our final victory."

America Girds for All-Out Offensive

Continued from Page 1

hi to co-operate in the defense of India and to work out the distribution of Lend-Lease munitions from India to both the Chinese and the United Nations forces in the Middle East.

On top of the unqualified pronouncement by General Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, that "the time has now come to carry the war to the enemy," Admiral King, commander in chief of the United States fleet, gave new impetus from the Navy to the cause of more aggressive measures.

He declared that the Navy is acting first to strengthen the key points of vital communications but that its over-all view was toward "developing an offensive, which slowly but surely will gain scope and power as we gain strength through the production of aircraft, ships, and guns."

At the same time, the commander made it clear that no opportunity will be lost to "harass and damage the enemy."

The scope of the job which lies before the Navy in preparing for large-scale offensive is underlined by the authoritative estimates of the volume of material which must be transported to the battlefronts to equip and support and maintain each member of every A. E. F. in every theater of the war.

Offensive Psychology

With some variation, it is a conservative estimate that every member of an infantry division requires the accompanying transportation of 10 tons of equipment and supplies and for every member of an armored division, 100 tons. This is additional to the hundreds of thousands of tons of shipping going to the transportation of lend-lease goods to Russia, China, Africa, and Britain.

But there are numerous signs here and from the Pacific area that whatever the outcome of the Battle of the Indies, new counterblows against the spreading Japanese forces are in the making, that they envisage not merely protection of New Zealand and Australia and the route to India and the Near East, but offensive strokes directly against Japan.

There is certainly visible in Washington an "offensive" psychology which was not apparent a few weeks ago and the highest military and naval officials are emphasizing "offensive" in their public statements—a word which has only lately begun to creep into communiqués and declarations of policy.

The decisive reorganization of the Army, authorized by President Roosevelt March 2 and carried into effect by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, the same day, is directed to the same end. That end is to develop the Army into a more effective striking force and it is significant that the reorganization gives the Army air arm a latitude of action and "independence" beyond anything it has had before. The Army Air Force is now given exact and full equality with the consolidated ground forces and Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, at present Deputy Chief of Staff for Air, becomes the "Commander of the Air Forces."

In the first of a series of radio addresses to the nation, Mr. Nelson asked every worker and every industrial manager to consider what his contribution can be during the remaining 304 days of 1942 toward winning the war.

"Think for a moment," he said, "of 304 days—304 days of three score years and ten; the life of a man. In the lives of men now living those 304 days immediately ahead can shape the whole course of history for a thousand years, and can shape it to our way of life."

The War Production chief announced the inauguration of a competitive production race among the nation's armament factories and challenged labor and management to surpass their quotas by exerting "sweat and action" equal to the "blood and action of the battle line."

He said that the accelerated production drive had been requested by President Roosevelt so that the nation may display its traditional love for competition—"the matching of wills and skills in sports and trade."

He asked for the creation of management-labor committees within every plant engaged in primary war production and erection of "production scoreboards" in every division so that each worker may know the job confronting him that day.

"On the way he does his job," Mr. Nelson said, "depends the fate of all of us—the fate of our soldiers, sailors, and airmen, of our families and friends. Upon the way that job is done rest all our hopes for future years."

U. S. Tax Plan Doubles Income Levy

Continued from Page 1

sweeping increases of excess profits taxes and a special war surtax, declaring this method of recapture "far better than imposing profit limits specifically on war contracts."

Where a corporation profits tax takes more than 80 cents of the dollar, Mr. Morgenthau recommended that the excess be held by the Government and returned to the corporation after the war, provided the company spends it for new capital equipment or the additional employment of labor.

The country is now beset with "a grave threat of inflation," Mr. Morgenthau warned.

"The way to prevent inflation is to prevent people from engaging in the futile effort to buy more goods than can be produced. . . . We should therefore tax so as to withdraw the greatest possible volume of purchasing power at this time."

Mr. Morgenthau said the country "will not tolerate the retention of undue profits at a time like this."

Putting tax-exempt securities first on his list of unfair "special privileges," Mr. Morgenthau said "they are bad enough in time of peace, they are intolerable in time of war."

"The holders of tax-exempt securities are obtaining what are essentially windfall profits in a time of national emergency," he declared.

Taxing the interest on future and outstanding issues of state and municipal securities would yield $200,000,000 annually, he said.

He was just as positive in demanding adoption of mandatory joint returns for husband and wife, and for elimination of so-called "percentage depletion" for owners of mines. As to the first, which has provoked vigorous congressional defense from so-called community-property states, Mr. Morgenthau said that the option allowed married couples of filing separate returns amounts to "special favoritism."

"Married couples with high incomes in community - property states receive a very substantial tax advantage," he said.

Attacking a general sales tax, Mr. Morgenthau declared "it bears disproportionately on the low-income groups whose incomes are almost wholly spent on consumers goods."

Earned income credit on individual returns would be abolished under the new taxes. Surtax rates on individual incomes would be increased sharply.

Total individual income tax collections would be increased 60 per cent, from $5,000,000,000 to $8,000,000,000 a year; and corporation taxes 40 per cent, from $7,200,000,000 to $10,200,000,000.

Mr. Morgenthau said in answer to a committee question that President Roosevelt had seen and approved the tax program recommended by the Treasury.

Vote to Liberalize 120-Year Blue Law

JACKSON, Miss., March 3 (AP)—The Mississippi Senate has voted to liberalize a 120-year-old blue law by making Sunday movies legal, but still taboo on the Sabbath are bull fights, cock fights, bear baiting and other amusements.

During a bitter debate preceding the 29-to-10 approval, one opponent warned that America would never win the war while Sunday movies are being held.

The measure provides for Sunday movies for the duration of the war in municipalities within 30 miles of any Army base or camp and contains a local option provision. Several Army officers urged its approval.

The bill now goes to the House for action where Sunday movie bills have been killed twice previously this session.

Dutch Forces Slow Down Japanese Drive in Java

Continued from Page 1

off the coast of the beleaguered island.

"On various points our troops who are showing a splendid offensive spirit are in close contact with the enemy," the communiqué added.

"During an attack on an enemy occupied airfield some ten Navy Zero fighters which were about to take off were machine gunned and put out of action, including their crews."

The communiqué said Allied bombers scored direct hits on two Japanese transport ships of 10,000 and 8,000 tons off the coast of Java.

It added that a bomb exploded among three seaplanes which were about to take off and two were destroyed.

The new blows dealt to the enemy at sea boosted the toll on Japanese shipping off Java to 30 warships and transports sunk or damaged.

Japanese Imperial Headquarters, however, asserted that 23 warships of the United Nations forces had been sunk in naval battles in the Java sea last week end.

The announcement said six cruisers, eight destroyers, seven submarines, one gunboat and one minesweeper were sunk in the fighting between Feb. 27 and March 1.

It acknowledged only that one Japanese minesweeper was sunk and one destroyer slightly damaged.

The United States heavy cruiser Houston, 9,050 tons, was listed by the Japanese as among the heavy ships sent to the bottom.

In sharp contrast to the Japanese admission of slight losses, the Dutch have announced the sinking or heavy damaging of 30 warships and transports. The Dutch have acknowledged the loss of two cruisers and two destroyers, the only United Nations' losses to be admitted.

The other cruisers listed by the Japanese as sunk were: Exeter, 8,390 tons, British; Perth, 6,980 tons, Australian; Hobert, 7,105 tons, Australia; De Ruyter, 6,450 tons, Dutch; Java, 6,670 tons, Dutch.

Of the eight destroyers, the Japanese said two were left stranded.

Meanwhile, unconfirmed dispatches from Batavia said that a huge new Japanese invasion armada was bearing down upon Java and was being met by continuous relays of United States Flying Fortresses and other Allied bombers.

The reports said that the original Japanese invasion fleet consisted of 140 ships, of which 50 were able to land troops Feb. 28.

Thus the others which now are returning are believed to consist of from 70 to 80 ships, despite the casualties already inflicted on the enemy vessels.

Many Japanese warships were said to be accompanying the new stream of troop and supply ships.

In a dispatch from Bandoeng, Dutch Army headquarters, the Daily Express said Allied warships also were believed to have gone into action against the Armada. So far there was nothing to indicate how the attack was progressing.

An official of the Netherlands Government-in-Exile in London said that the Indies Government had shifted from Batavia to Bandoeng, seat of the military headquarters, but there was nothing from Java to that effect.

Although Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell has departed, said this official, British troops still are in the fight under the command of Maj. Gen. H. G. Sitwell who, in turn, takes orders from the Dutch.

This spokesman, Dr. W. G. Peekema of the Colonial Ministry, said that Java could not hold out unless reinforcements, especially air reinforcements, arrived in time.

"We have suffered terrific losses and the chances of reinforcement are rather slight," he said.

The invaders, he asserted, are using troops trained in China for three years. Dr. Peekema declared it would be "mass murder" to arm the native population to fight such troops.

Guerrilla warfare cannot be taught to a soldier in a week, he told questioners who asked if the natives would be able to continue resistance if Java fell.

A Daily Mail dispatch from Bandoeng said the N. E. I. Lieutenant Governor, Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, was critical of the Allied Command in the Pacific, and quoted him as saying, "This has been a war of lost chances." Dr. van Mook said, "If the Japanese can come down through China and across Indo-China, Siam, and Malaya against Burma, what is to prevent the British forces returning by the same route?"

The Dutch leader also asked, "If Japan can take the Javanese archipelago from a base 1,000 miles to the north, why cannot the United States do likewise from Australia?"

"Certainly we Dutch deserve some blame," he continued, "but the Americans also are partly responsible because repeated suggestions that Japan should be struck, even with meager forces, five weeks ago when six unprotected lines of communication had been opened southward resulted only in inaction.

"The British likewise share a responsibility because following Singapore's fall the emphasis shifted sharply from British Malaya to British Burma."

Australia:

Greatly extending their operations against Australia's northwestern coast, Japanese planes in almost simultaneous attacks today struck at airdrome facilities and grounded planes in the towns of Wyndham and Broome.

A Royal Australian Air Force communiqué said there was some damage at both towns but no casualties.

Wyndham is 300 miles southwest of Darwin, North Australian port which has been the focus of earlier Japanese air attacks. Broome is 400 miles southwest of Wyndham.

The Japanese used only machine-guns and cannon in their attack on Wyndham, but bombs were dropped at Broome.

The raids were directed at airdrome facilities and at grounded aircraft, the communiqué said.

Eleven Japanese bombers and five fighters dropped more than 100 bombs on Port Moresby, on the southeast coast of New Guinea, but little damage was reported.

Burma:

The all-India radio broadcast a communiqué from British Army headquarters in Burma today reporting that a growing number of Indians wer ereturning to Rangoon and even were opening up small shops in the city, which had been all but evacuated in the face of the Japanese threat from the east.

Along the Sittang River, the communiqué reported, the position generally had remained unchanged for eight days. RAF fighters and bombers attacked Japanese lines and transport concentrations "with good effect," the communiqué said.

Units of the Indian Air Force operating in Burma have been so successful in bombing and reconnaissance raids over Japanese-held territory that they have been singled out for praise by Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, newly returned as India-Burma Commander in Chief.

General Wavell told the Indians their raids made "all the difference." Among their operations have been dive-bombing attacks on Moulmein and Martaban, and attacks on enemy concentrations at Chiengrai and Mehongshon in Thailand.

All the IAF units are manned exclusively by Indians.

Philippines:

Japanese naval units are shelling several ports on three islands of the Philippines, the War Department reported today, and are landing troops from a convoy of four transports escorted by a cruiser at Zamboanga on the southwest tip of Mindanao.

There was virtually no ground or air activity over Gen. Douglas MacArthur's positions in Bataan peninsula, the Department's communiqué said, but the Japanese apparently are attempting to extend their occupation of the southern islands of the Philippine group.

"Japanese naval units, including a cruiser and destroyers, are shelling several ports on different islands of the Philippines," says the communiqué. "The points being attacked include Cebu City and Argao on the island of Cebu; Misos, Tolong, Dumaguete and Marcia Bong on the Island of Negros; and Bugo on the Island of Mindanao."

Mindanao is the largest island of the Philippine group, and the region of Davao on Mindanao has been the only sizable area occupied by the Japanese in the entire archipelago except for the large northern island of Luzon, on which Manila is located and where General MacArthur's main forces are fighting.

Japanese Losses And Gains Listed

TOKYO, From Japanese Broadcasts, March 3 (AP)—Imperial headquarters said yesterday that 3,283 Japanese soldiers were killed and 6,101 wounded in the Malayan campaign.

Its communiqué continued:

"General results of operations of Japanese military forces from the landing in the Malay Peninsula to the occupation of Singapore island are:

"95,000 prisoners, 15,000 abandoned enemy dead, and 551 aircraft brought down or destroyed.

"Booty: 17 aircraft, 450 tanks including armored cars, 630 heavy guns or other different calibers; 2,550 machine guns, 52,062 rifles or Tommy guns, 13,830 motorcars of various types and 832 trucks without also counting large and small ships, munitions and numerous arms."

Daladier Charges Arms Sabotage

RIOM, Unoccupied France, March 3 (AP)—Former Premier Edouard Daladier, defending himself against an accusation of being partly responsible for France's war defeat, charged today that French industrialists sabotaged war factories to slow down arms production.

He named specifically the Schneider-Creuzot Steel Trust, which he declared refused to form a joint Government-private industry combine to manufacture arms in North Africa.

Not Afraid to Tell Public Tough Truth

CHICAGO, March 3 (AP)—Archibald MacLeish, Director of the Office of Facts and Figures, said March 1, "We are not afraid to tell the tough truth because we know the people will understand and accept it.

"In addition to providing all the military information which does not give aid and comfort to the enemy," Mr. MacLeish said, "we accept the responsibility for interpreting to the public the consequences of an enemy victory and for defining the aims and objectives of our Government."

Mr. MacLeish, speaking from Washington on the University of Chicago Round Table radiocast, asserted that information activities of the United States were designed to provide a factual basis for the formation of judgments and criticisms by the public.

Another responsibility is to keep the public informed about the propaganda activities of the enemy, he said.

"Currently, the Axis radio is following the 'divide and conquer' strategy—trying to divide the Negro from the white, the Jew from the Protestant, and the American from the Britisher. Those among us who forward these aims, whether wittingly or unwittingly, are acting in accordance with the desires of our enemies."

Canada Recasts Economic and War Plans

Menace of Japanese attack on Alaska shifts war strategy — Full control of labor looms.

By Bruce Hutchison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 3 — Canada enters now a new and harder phase of the war. This is assured by a general overhaul of the nation's war program on the military and on the economic side.

A series of Government announcements, made separately, add up to three main conclusions:

1. Canada is going to increase greatly the defenses of its Pacific Coast in the belief that Japan may strike at Alaska and the Aleutians this spring.

2. The economy of the nation will be regimented as never before with a selective service plan which will commence by "freezing" farm labor to the farms.

3. Life for the ordinary Canadian will be simpler and more Sparton than he has ever expected.

It is now possible to say that the military phase of the national war program has been based upon a new conception of world strategy. Up to now it had been based on the assumption that the war must be fought out in Western Europe. The possibility of a major attack on Western America, and the possibility that Canada may have to fight in Asia beside Russia, alike were not foreseen in Canada's original program. This is perfectly clear from the Government's statements to Parliament only a month ago.

Base for Asian War

Pressure from Western Members of Parliament and from within the Government itself has altered this conception and the Pacific Coast is now recognized not as an area possibly in danger of air attack but a region of vast strategic importance, from which the war against Japan must ultimately be waged.

In pursuance of this new theory, Canada is revising its Army plan to increase the strength of its armed forces on the Pacific. The character of these changes, the size of the new forces are military secrets, but it is indicated that the changes are substantial.

The Government could no longer resist the charge that it was keeping about 100,000 trained men far from points of danger in this country—apart altogether from those who are scheduled to move to Britain later in the year.

Economic Side Changed

The enlarged scope of the war has caused the Government to reconsider also the economic side of its war program. A careful checkup of figures leads it to the belief that Canada can go much further yet in mobilizing its resources for war production and in reducing its output of consumer goods. Persons in income brackets above about $2,000 a year are poorer, through taxation, but the great mass of Canadians are better off now than in 1939.

This will not continue long. The best-informed experts expect the living standard of this country to drop during the present year more rapidly than that of any other country in a similar period. The days of the war boom are now definitely numbered. Shortages of materials, including even a prospective shortage in some foods, will compel a revision of the Canadian's whole way of life.

The Government will move in on this problem shortly by the most drastic interference with personal liberty ever attempted here. Farm workers will be forbidden to leave the land. They must remain as farm workers, though they may leave one employer and seek work with another.

Control Over Farmers

To make this extraordinary regimentation acceptable, the Government will bonus farm laborers, probably at the rate of $15 a month. This will not put them on a basis of parity with the worker in war industries, of course, but it will help them considerably and it will cost the National Treasury a huge amount.

Such a step is needed to prevent a disaster in agriculture. Canada has taken over 100,000 workers off its farms to labor in city industries and at the same time is asking the farmer to produce more food (chiefly for England) than ever before.

To fulfill its food commitments, Canada must provide the farmer with a large new volume of labor and, as a first step, must guarantee that his present labor will not melt away. Therefore, the only exception to the new freezing plan will be in the case of young men needed in the active fighting services.

Shortage of War Labor

Farming, however, is not the only industry which faces manpower difficulties this year. The Government will need 100,000 more workers soon for its war industries under the existing plan—and that plan is to be greatly enlarged. In fact, the vague limit placed on industrial expansion in the Government's recent statements to Parliament already has been scrapped. There will be no limit but man power and materials, the latter being the chief bottleneck at present.

Since other industries besides farming will need man power, it is clear that farm labor will not be the only segment of the Canadian population to suffer drastic regulation. Most experts believe that before the war has proceeded much further Canadians in general will be "frozen" in their jobs, or at least in their general occupational groups. In a man-power situation as tight as that now ahead of Canada it will be impossible to allow competition among employers for labor or competition among workers for better jobs.

Meanwhile, on another front, the Government's price-control machinery is working to simplify the ordinary needs of the Canadian family. To hold down the nation's horizontal price ceiling, Government administrators are compelling the shoe industry, for example, to scrap most of its shoe models and concentrate on a few simple styles. The same process will be applied to the clothing industry, especially in view of the new difficulty in obtaining wool from Australia. Rationing will be avoided as long as possible but it may come in many lines if the war lasts long.

Associated Press

Standing Guard on Canadian West Coast

A member of a Canadian reconnaissance unit gazes westward from his post somewhere along the shore line of British Columbia. For 24 hours a day sentries are on watch from the United States border to Alaska.

War's Question Mark: The Intent of Vichy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 3 — The United States is co-operating in the defense of strategic French islands along the Pacific route to the Antipodes. This is the explanation which Free French circles here add to the current announcement that the United States has accorded recognition to the Free French control of Tahiti and New Caledonia.

The Free French, however, are still awaiting clarification of the recent Vichy "guarantees," pledging the Pétain regime not to permit Germany to use the French Fleet. The Free French feeling is that these assurances are not yet definitive.

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For some time past the United States and Vichy have been moving toward a showdown. Once again this final showdown seems to have been delayed. The President's personal message to Marshal Phillippe Pétain on Feb. 10 warning him against any pro-Axis action beyond the terms of the Armistice of June, 1940, emphasized the seriousness of the situation.

Marshal Pétain's reply to the President, considered as a mere diplomatic document, may appear satisfactory. As a result of this reply the State Department has so far refrained from severing diplomatic relations with Vichy.

Unfortunately Vichy's actions often give her words the lie. Even though the fleet may still find itself in French hands. Even though French regiments do not yet fight shoulder to shoulder with the Nazis, it can hardly be denied that Vichy has assisted the Axis most effectively—above all, the Axis armies in Libya.

To understand Vichy's foreign policy, it is necessary to analyze France's internal situation. Vichy-France today is ruled by an authoritarian Chief of State who is responsible only to himself. And yet, Marshal Pétain is careful to watch public opinion and tries to maintain a certain balance of power between the various pressure groups which go to form the Vichy state.

Many Questions Raised

It is unlikely that Marshal Pétain and his intimates have suddenly turned completely pro-German. There is no reason to suspect them of special fondness of the Nazis. The main thesis of Charles Maurras, monarchist leader—and Vichy's political philosophy is based largely on M. Maurras' writings—is that France can live only if Germany, the Anti-France, is destroyed.

These French traditionalists are strongly anti-British and anti-democratic, but they are definitely not pro-German. They pay lip-service to collaboration because it happens to suit their purpose at the moment. This traditionalist faction has tried to keep Vichy out of the war and thus strengthen their own reactionary regime. Their assumption is that neither of the belligerents will win the war and that the exhausted countries will eventually be faced with a regenerated and prosperous France.

Since the defeat, however, France has grown progressively weaker. The European war has developed into a world war in which every major power is now engaged. Vichy finds it increasingly difficult to continue sitting on the fence.

Marshal Pétain's undecided foreign policy has helped to strengthen the Activists (collaborationists) headed by Vice-Admiral Jean Darlan. It is hardly for reasons of mere theory that Admiral Darlan and his clique are pushing France in the direction of all-out collaboration with the Axis. There are some real fascists in France—men who admire Hitler and his methods, and they can be found mainly among the Paris collaborationists. It is they who accuse Admiral Darlan of opportunism. Admiral Darlan and his followers indeed appear to have but one end in view—to gain personal power.

Fear Day of Retribution

Most other collaborationists favor France's entry into the Axis for reasons of personal aggrandizement. But they are beginning to be afraid of the day of retribution. Among them are businessmen who have profited from economic collaboration, labor leaders who have betrayed the Socialist movement, and members of the French General Staff who may yet have to account for the defeat. The trial at Riom has largely turned into a trial against the regime. Edouard Daladier's and Leon Blum's courageous accusations have revealed so much of the truth that they may profoundly influence even those Frenchmen who had hitherto still believed in Marshal Pétain and his military colleagues. It is becoming a question whether the men of Vichy risk the final adventure of war before the democratic leaders' statements have further undermined popular loyalty to the regime.

So far, the collaborationists have been unable to overcome the two major obstacles to direct participation in the war. The first is the anti-German mood of the French people. With each day of occupation French hatred against the Germans increases. It would be dangerous for the Nazis to arm French regiments which might so easily turn against them. As to the fleet, the situation is somewhat different. The navy has long been suspected of a strong anti-British bias, a feeling that was strengthened by the sinking of French warships at Mers-el-Kabir, July, 1940. Yet, it may be doubted whether the crews would be willing to collaborate at the risk of their lives.

Social Structure Shattered

The second obstacle to full collaboration is the almost total breakdown of French economy and the disastrous consequences this breakdown has had on France's social structure. The food situation in France is desperate. Industrial production has been cut down to a minimum owing to lack of raw materials. Social unrest is spreading rapidly.

Like Fascist Spain, Fascist France is too weak to become an active belligerent. Through merciless plunder and robbery, through refusal to release French prisoners of war, the Nazis have succeeded in destroying the very roots of France's national existence.

Despite Nazi pressure and the willingness of the collaborationists to meet Germany's wishes, anti-German feeling in France and her economically desperate situation may yet prevent the Vichy regime from severing all relations with the Allies. Marshal Pétain's answer to America proves that Vichy has not yet made the final decision.

But behind the scenes the struggle continues unabatedly, and Admiral Darlan may yet find a way of attaining his goal.

For some time past, it has been one of Vichy's main propaganda slogans that the sufferings of the French people are solely due to the British blockade—although in normal times, no more than 15-20 per cent of all France's foodstuffs are imported from abroad.

'Protective' Action on Food

Recently Admiral Darlan and his henchmen have declared that to protect them against the British they might have to convoy French foodships. These threats have not yet been carried out, but the concentration of the French fleet at Toulon may mean that such "protective" action is being contemplated.

Should there be any clashes between French convoys and controlling British warships, the French naval staff may announce that the French fleet has been attacked, and that to obtain food for the starving nation, they are compelled to co-operate with the Axis navies.

Moreover, recent dispatches from Africa reveal troop concentrations at Dakar and other strategic points in French West Africa. It is within the realm of possibility that Admiral Darlan may start his military adventures by attacking the Free French in Africa. This action could be presented as an attempt to maintain the integrity of the French Empire. Admiral Darlan might try to argue that this was a struggle between Frenchmen in which no foreign power had a right to intervene. Should Britain then help the Free French, Vichy propaganda could again term Britain the aggressor.

Today, these are mere possibilities. However, the unreliability of Vichy's rulers should serve as a constant warning to the Allies, even though Vichy's diplomatic language may aim at relieving anxiety and lulling Washington and London into a false security.

Nazis Cut Deeply Into Oil Reserves

As the Nazis prepare for their spring offensive there are increasing signs that Germany will have to cut deeper into oil reserves in lieu of any freshly acquired stocks. New information regarding the scarcity of German fuel and lubricating oil imports is offered in the following article by a petroleum expert.

By Maurice Feldman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The combined Nazi industrial and military machines are burning up far more oil than Germany can replace. Large reserve stocks known to exist in Germany doubtless can meet the deficiency for a long time to come. But these stocks are being eaten into with growing intensity, and cannot last over an indefinite period unless fresh stores are acquired.

This analysis of Germany's supply of vitally important fuel and lubricating oil is based upon latest available information, much of it from sources in close contact with German import markets. The survey shows not only that Germany during the past year has been unsuccessful in developing or capturing any fresh stocks, but that existing import markets rapidly are drying up.

This is particularly true of Rumania, which today is the main source of German oil imports.

Rumania, due to regressing production, hardly has 4,000,000 metric tons at its disposal for export purposes as compared with production in 1939 of more than 7,000,000 tons. In 1941 Rumania only shipped 3,273,648 tons.

Sea Transport Curbed

In evaluating Rumania's ability to supply German needs, it is to be pointed out that in 1939 74.5 per cent of Rumanian exports were made by sea via Constanza and only 25.5 per cent on the Danube River or by rail. It is held unlikely that the land and Danube transport systems have been much enlarged up to now, beyond the point where they could handle much more than 2,500,000 tons annually. Possibilities of the sea route are naturally limited by the blockade and Germany's shortage of tankers.

The territory which the Nazis have been able to wrest from Russia contains oil resources which are capable of making a contribution to the Nazi supplies. Stocks above ground doubtless have been destroyed but in eastern Poland there is an established oil production.

Estonia possesses an extensive shale-oil industry, while sizeable and untapped oil reserves exist in the eastern Ukraine. It is not unreasonable to suppose that in conformity with the scorched-earth policy which the Red Army has pursued everywhere, the retreating Russians have done what damage they could to oil wells, refineries and other installations in these areas. If this is so the Nazis will reap no immediate advantage from their last acquisitions. But there can be no doubt that repair work will be put in hand immediately and that, sooner or later, normal production will be resumed and even extended.

How important these sources of supply might be for the Nazis in the future is at present impossible to say. But in eastern Poland and Estonia the Nazis doubtless will be able to produce no more than about half a million tons annually. Together with Poland, Estonia, and a few small oil fields in Albania, Austria, Hungary, France, this would be an additional 1,500,000 tons.

Synthetic Production

Germany long has been working to increase production of synthetic oils, although no exact figures of synthetic production are available, it is believed that in 1939 output was about 1,500,000 tons. New plants coming into operation in the past two years may have added another 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 tons. According to Swedish sources, Germany's production of synthetic oil reached 3,500,000 tons in 1941.

[Dr. Feldman's figures on German synthetic oil production give a conservative estimate. Some other estimates including that of Economic, a well-known Netherlands publication, place the German production as high as 5,200,000 tons of fuel and lubricating oils annually.]

On the other hand, it is impossible to say to what extent current production has been hampered and the construction of new plants delayed by aerial attack. There are a number of coal-oil installations in central and eastern Germany which it is believed have not yet been heavily attacked by the Royal Air Force. First of all is to be mentioned the huge plant at Bruex in occupied Czechoslovakia, designed with an initial capacity of 600,000 tons a year and an ultimate capacity of 1,000,000 tons.

Annual Deficiency

From these figures it would appear that Germany's present-day resources of oil—exclusive of reserve stocks—total no more than 9,000,000 tons annually. German normal wartime needs were set recently at 11,000,000 tons annually by Major-General von Schell, Nazi Road Transport Commissioner. This would leave a deficiency of at least 2,000,000 tons annually.

[A recent Associated Press estimate puts Germany's needs at considerable more than this. It states that Germany obtained 11,000,000 tons last year and still had to dip into its reserves to the extent of 2,000,000 tons a month.]

In view of the increase in German oil consumption as a result of the Russian campaign and the fact that Germany has to supply the conquered countries a greater deficiency is even more likely.

Germany needs the factories of the defeated countries and so must supply them with some means of transport as well as with lubricants for their machinery.

Growing Lack of Oil Hits Nazis, Reds Say

By the Associated Press

Moscow, March 3

A growing shortage of oil is greatly handicapping the operations of German forces on the Eastern Front, the publication Soviet War News declares.

"German tanks have been forced to dig in, losing their mobility, which is their most important asset," Soviet War News says. "Because of lack of oil whole divisions have had to travel on foot from Germany to the Soviet front."

The publication recalls that an oil shortage was a big factor in the German defeat in the last war.

Britain Orders Heavy Penalty For Black Market Operation

LONDON, March 3 (AP)—Public anger over black market profiteering in the midst of Great Britain's most critical war period was answered today by a Government announcement that stringent new regulations and penalties are to be put into operation.

Castigating food racketeers as "a danger to our cause," Major Gwilym Lloyd George, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, declared in the House of Commons, that "we are determined that they shall be stamped out." He said details of the new measures would be disclosed soon, and pointed out that the Ministry of Food already employs 800 inspectors and has made 40,000 prosecutions.

Reporting that Britain's loss of food through ship sinkings had not been "really substantial," he asserted that the nation's essential food stocks at the end of 1941 were 30 per cent higher than at the need of 1940.

Nevertheless, he said, it may be necessary to reduce existing rations to some extent.

Food imports will be reduced, he said, but thanks to the policy of building reserves, the nation will be adequately fed.

He indicated, however, that rationing would be extended to some foodstuffs now sold without restrictions.

The improved food condition, he said, is due to "very substantial" United States aid and increased home production.

Between May 1, 1941, and Jan. 1, 1942, Britain received lease-lend food approximately equal to one month's imports from all sources. American canned meat comprised one-fifth of the nation's meat ration.

"We extend our sincere thanks and admiration for the way in which the Government and people of the United States have helped us with food," he said.

Illustrating the present extent of Government restrictions, he said the price control covered 60 food commodities or grades of commodities. Out of every $2 spent by the average family, $1.50 was spent on controlled price foods, and about one-third of the family's purchases were subsidized by the Government.

He added that the retail food index figure now was only 25 per cent above September, 1939, the month the war began, having dropped seven points since last year.

Arbitrary Labels Denounced by Cot

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—Pierre Cot, former Air Minister of France, asserted March 1 that "it should be as unjust to mix the German people with Hitler, Goebbels and Göring as to mix the French people with Pétain, Darlan and Laval."

M. Cot, who is being tried with other French leaders at the Riom "war guilt" trials, told the German-American Emergency Conference to Defeat Hitler and to Safeguard American Democracy that "an anti-Fascist, be he American, German, or Russian, is my fellow-countryman and a Fascist, be he French or not, is my enemy."

Declaring that after the war precautions would be needed to prevent a new explosion of Pan-Germanism, M. Cot said that "one of the most difficult tasks will be the re-education of the Hitlerian youth corrupted by Nazi doctrines."

Duke of Aosta

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, March 3 (AP)—The Duke of Aosta, Italian Viceroy of Ethiopia, who passed on in a British war camp today, was a second cousin of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

The Duke, who surrendered with his troops to the British on the Battlefield of Amba Alaji in May, 1941, was the only prominent member of the House of Savoy who never wavered in his support of Premier Mussolini and his Fascist regime.

Premier Mussolini, it is reported, once considered having the Duke named successor to the Italian throne in place of Crown Prince Umberto. At another time the Fascist Grand Council seriously considered making him King of Albania.

He was appointed Viceroy of Ethiopia in 1937.

Thousands in Australia Wait Call to War Labor at Army Pay

MELBOURNE, Australia, March 3 (AP)—Thousands of Australians were liable to a labor draft today—on army terms and at army pay—as the Commonwealth enforced drastic new measures to gird against an invasion thrust its leaders believe may not be far distant.

The new wartime edicts were aimed at profiting from the lessons Australia has learned from the war in the Pacific so far—the urgent need for fast, uninterrupted and plentiful production and for precision military co-operation.

Besides calling civilians for compulsory service, the Government also abolished five major holidays, and welded the Australian Imperial Force, the famous volunteer army, into one unit with the Militia and the permanent garrison.

The decision to extend the labor corps system meant compulsory service at army pay—well below trade union levels—and under virtual army discipline chiefly for work on construction and maintenance projects.

These measures projected Australian readiness yet another long step forward.

Non-essentials already have been trimmed from civilian life, some rationing has been instituted, the blackout has been organized and military rule and civilian evacuation enforced in Northern Australia.

The groundwork for marshaling all resources had been prepared last month in regulations providing for full mobilization of services and property.

The only holidays which will be permitted until July will be Good Friday and Easter. Those eliminated are Labor Day, which Australia normally observes this month; Easter Monday and Easter Tuesday; Anzac Day in April 25, and the King's Birthday in June.

Attacks Signal Paris Unrest

VICHY, Unoccupied France, March 3 (AP)—German military authorities announced in Paris today that 20 hostages would be shot in reprisal if the attackers who killed a Nazi sentry Sunday were not caught before March 16.

The German account said four youths attacked a Paris sentry post Sunday morning and one of them killed the soldier with a pistol shot. Another placed a bomb which was discovered before it exploded. All escaped.

French police announced that there had been 230 attacks on Germans or sabotage attempts in the past eight months.

In a long exposition aimed at offsetting German complaints that the French have done nothing to capture the assailants, the Ministry of Interior announced that 5,390 "Communists" had been arrested and 12,733 searches made.

It said that of the 230 attacks from July 1, 1941, to Feb. 28, 1942, all the guilty persons had been arrested in 74 cases, some arrested in 29 others, and guilty persons identified in 21 other instances.

The slaying of the German sentinel occurred March 1 in daylight when four persons on bicycles attempted to bomb a school which the Germans had occupied, the French announced.

The police communiqué identified the persons as "Communists" and said the bomb they hurled failed to explode. The sentinel was killed by a pistol shot.

Italy Clears Way For Feeding Greeks

By the Associated Press

London, March 3

A British spokesman said today the Government had received a safe conduct guarantee from Italy for a relief ship for Greece which already is loaded with wheat at Haifa, Palestine, and should sail this week.

Germany already had given its guarantee.

He said Britain also would finance the chartering of a ship by the Swedish Red Cross and explained that food which had been sent to Greece from Turkey—consisting mainly of beans, peas, potatoes, onions and fish—was paid for jointly by the Greek Government and American subscribers.

He said it was hoped the shipments could be continued.

Moros Pledge Fight to End On Japanese in Philippines

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—Mohammedan Moro tribesmen are rising by tens of thousands to drive the invaders from the Philippines.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported last night the pledge of 10,000 Moros of Lanao Province, on the Island of Mindanao, to wage war against the Japanese. Previously Capt. Datu Gumbay Piang, a leader in Cotabato Province, south of Lanao, made a similar pledge on behalf of "the 20,000 Moros enlisted as bolomen of the United States Army."

The Lanao pledge was signed by Senator Alonto, Sultan of Ramain, "all Sultans of Lanao, Deputy Governors, Municipal Mayors and other district officials" who said that "all fighting men of Lanao would like to sign their names but they are too many so we signed for them."

"We will disregard differences in religion between Christian Filipino, Mohammedan, or Pagan, but will fight together as one people for a greater purpose to destroy the enemy of good government," the pledge said.

"We place ourselves under command of the military commander and will obey his orders. To all of this we have sworn upon the Koran to hold our lives forfeit in the fulfillment of this purpose to fight the Japanese and enemies of the United States. We have prepared our bladed weapons because we lack firearms, and with sharp kris, barong, campilan, tabas and spear, we will attack or defend as ordered."

29 Middies Selected For U. S. Marine Corps

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 3 (AP)—Twenty-nine United States Naval Academy seniors, including three football players, have been selected for appointment to the U. S. Marine Corps upon their graduation in June, Marine Corps headquarters announced here.

The 29 Midshipmen are members of the Class of 1943 which will be graduated a year ahead of time under the Academy's accelerated academic course. Three additional Midshipmen have been named alternates in case any of the 29 fail to graduate.

Upon graduation, the group will be commissioned second lieutenants in the Marine Corps and will be given advanced training before going on active duty.

Military Training In Britain Changed To Aggressive Type

LONDON, March 3 (AP)—The British Army is tossing most of the time-honored drill book and manual of arms out of the window and devoting more time to teaching soldiers how to fight, officials disclosed today.

Under the orders of Sir James Grigg, Britain's new War Secretary, recruits henceforth will be taught only essentials from the old manuals intended to instill discipline and quick response to orders—squad drill and rifle handling, for instance.

The new plan, it is believed, will allow rookies to absorb the fundamentals within five weeks and be ready for specialized training.

Recruits will learn merely to sling the rifles on their shoulders. With the time saved from the former devotion to proper "slope" they will learn more what to do with the rifles when they meet the enemy.

The new move was called a logical development from recent disclosures that most of Britain's soldiers are getting the same kind of training in skillful handling of weapons and the use of individual initiative as is given the Commandos.

Crew Jumps to Safety As Army Plane Crashes

MARCH FIELD, Calif., March 3 (AP)—An Army bomber crashed last night north of San Diego but its crew of five parachuted to safety. The March Field Public Relations office said the plane, on a routine flight, developed motor trouble.

Lieut. Francis C. Eberhart of Delhi, Iowa, the pilot, ordered his crew members to jump, headed the plane out to sea, then took to his parachute. None of the crew was injured and the plane came down at the edge of the water.

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Filipinos Organize 'Fight for Freedom'

Determined islanders to wage war on enemy in mountains, rural areas; Igorots described.

As Gen. Douglas MacArthur fights on in Bataan Peninsula, Filipino resistance to the Japanese military occupation on the Island of Luzon is spreading. Tribesmen in the jungles and Filipinos in the villages are becoming increasingly effective in harassing the enemy. Already a secret organization known as the FFF or "Fight for Freedom" is carrying on a campaign of sabotage.

The following article by The Christian Science Monitor's former Philippine correspondent describes how the 16,356,000 Filipinos are favorably situated to carry on guerrilla attacks against the Japanese, and just who the Igorots are whom General MacArthur has so fullsomely praised for their courageous and daring contribution to the Islands' defense.

By Walter Robb

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Pilar Lim thinks that the term Fighters for Freedom is fairly translated in the Philippine peasants' own language used in the Luzon fighting zone as Manga Sandata nang Kalaya-an. This is the Tagalog of the people of Bataan and Zambales, where Gen. Douglas MacArthur's battleground has been prepared and long defended. It is also the language of Manila, Bulakan, Cavite, Laguna, Tayabas, Batangas and southern Nueva Ecija—the city and its neighboring provinces. Mrs. Lim herself is a Tagala. Her husband, Gen. Vicente Lim, was the first Filipino graduate of West Point and is one of General MacArthur's field commanders.

Mrs. Lim, living at Los Angeles, presented the colors to the Filipino volunteers in Southern California, organized for Federal military service. The mother of soldiers as well as the wife of one, she was gladdened by General MacArthur's report that Filipinos in civilian life in the Philippines had banded themselves together secretly as Fighters for Freedom. She thinks the young men so organizing themselves will prove a veritable pestilence to the Japanese garrisons throughout the country.

If anyone is curious about the translation of Fighters for Freedom, the "manga" pluralizes it. The sandata is Tagalog for soldier, the nang is our of, or for in this construction, and the resonant and strong kalaya-an accented on the ya is the Tagalog for freedom. Thus, literally, Soldiers of Freedom, but for sake of alliteration and the capital initials FFF, Fighters for Freedom. The Malayan words will ring with belligerent eloquence on the rural hustings of Luzon.

Guns From the Mountains

Forges will be set up in the mountains for the making of guns. Chapels will no doubt yield up their pewter and lead, for bullets and buckshot.

The forges in the mountains will turn out paltiks, home-made firearms, both pistols and shotguns. The gunsmiths will fashion them out of whatever material turns up. It was against President Quezon's law to do this in peacetime, but was done nevertheless—the peasants have the knack of it and will never forget it.

If the people have the chance for it, boiler tubes from the power plants of Luzon's little industrial establishments will be quickly converted into mortars and small cannon. So will water-pipe. Here the carpenter and cabinet-maker will work with the smith. They will fit molave sheathing, very thick, around the tubing to prevent its bursting when fired. (Molave is a very strong, very heavy Philippine hardwood of expremely fine grain).

The all-important thing now, against the Japanese, is for the resourceful Philippine peasants to be made to feel that they are not abandoned—that America will not abandoned them, however little it can presently help them hold their islands. Then the FFF's will have multitudes of recruits.

Now a word about that regiment of Igorot infantry under General MasArthur's command on Bataan peninsula, a regiment of embattled farmers and miners. General MacArthur justly praises these young men for annihilating the 20th Japanese Infantry in close combat at the middle of February, when, aided in counterattack by tanks driven by some of their American comrades, Igorots with automatic pistols in one hand, bamboos in the other, mowed at the Japanese with their pistols and thumped out driving directions to the tank drivers with the bamboos.

General MacArthur knew, of course, that according to Igorot principles of combat, no alternative to the counterattack on the Japanese existed. The 20th Japanese Infantry had wiped out a company of Igorots: the only possible rejoinder was for other Igorots to wipe out the Japanese.

Igorots are a very old people. They are mountaineers, too. They have lived so long in the central Luzon mountains, in subprovinces —of Mountain Province — setting one branch among them apart from the others, that before their mountains were penetrated by modern highways their blood was free from taint.

But a road was built to Baguio, one of their market centers near the neighboring Ilokanos. The American administration of the Philippines built it, unwisely hiring Japanese pick-and-shovel men to whom these very Igorots were in every way superior. The road was completed in 1905, the Japanese reached Baguio, and taint ran riot among the Igorots for a generation and is still not blighted out.

Who They Were

But the term Igorot is not descriptive of these courageous farmers and miners ethnographically. They are really Indonesians admixed strongly with "tall" Mongols and "short" Mongols, and Malays, and even Ainus—come long ago in unrecorded times from Japan. Those around Baguio are the ones most commonly photographed, and are short, straight, stocky men, their women equally superbly formed.

Baguio and Lepanto Igorots are much employed in mining, working for the big Manila mining corporations. It takes a pair of them to handle a rock drill powered by compressed air, because they are small and this equipment is sized to the physique of American miners. The rest of their mining work is within their capacity. No other miners surpass them. They are unusually even-tempered and good-natured, addicted to manly sports and rural laughter.

They alternate mining with farming. They long mined only for themselves, of course, and then did not use the gold for money but made it into personal ornaments, especially for their women.

Intelligent Mining

Their methods of mining were intelligent, but they were aided by no machinery and were limited in the depths to which they could sink their shafts and run their levels; with the result that the modern mines are all established at old-time Igorot workings and no mine in Mountain Province has been brought in where no such diggings have been found. However, it must be added candidly that when men have been covetous enough for mining land to be gulled, Igorots have smilingly gulled them.

Pagans, they nevertheless have many excellent laws. Thus their rice fields are held in fee simple and represent their principal wealth, while no man holds perpetual title to yam fields or corn fields but keeps possession of these only as long as he crops them. No one owns a tree, even on his own rice field or fields from which he enjoys the usufruct. The trees are too vital in the control of rainfall and subsoil water level to be privately owned.

There is community administration of the forests, and a board of elders skilled in hydrography decides what trees may be cut and what others must be left growing. Young trees must always be planted to replace any that are cut down.

© Aleko E. Lilius from Wide World

Little-Known Residents of Philippines War Factor

In Northern Luzon, in the almost unknown interior of Nueva Ecija and Nueva Vizcaya, dwell the Ibilaos, who can travel at high speed through the tops of trees. Only a few white men have seen them. They constitute an additional menace to the Japanese invaders of the Philippines. Their unusual means of "air line" travel, rattan lines through the trees, is shown in the above photograph. It took Mr. Lilius two weeks to contact the Ibilaos and much longer to overcome their camera shyness.

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TIMES SQUARE AT RADIO CITY

BING & BING MANAGEMENT

Federal Insurance Expansion Called For by Security Board

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—The Social Security Board recommended an expansion of the Federal insurance program to provide compensation for wage losses due to illness and urged also that "a beginning be made" on a program of assuring adequate medical care for all persons.

In its annual report to Congress, transmitted by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, the Board said it believed Federal insurance against wage losses due to permanent or temporary disability "is now feasible."

"A wage earner who is out of work because he is sick," the Board observed, "is not entitled to an unemployment benefit even though his past work and earning have qualified him for benefits if he were well and available for a job.

"The man disabled in younger years, unless by occupational injury or disease covered by a State workmen's compensation law, has no recourse to social insurance, though his family responsibilities may be at their height. If his disability is long-standing, any protection he may have earned for his old age or for his dependents in the form of survivors insurance is likely to lapse."

The Board said legislation also should be enacted to protect workers entering the armed forces against loss of their Federal insurance protection.

One method, it said, might be to "freeze" their insurance status on the date of their induction into service. But a more satisfactory method, the Board added, might be to extend the insurance system "to include employment with the armed forces" provided "coordination would be effected with programs set up for persons in the regular armed forces and with the special programs for veterans' benefits."

Court Halts Sniping Use Of Subpoena

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—Declaring that the power of subpoena "is capable of oppressive use," the Supreme Court outlawed yesterday the practice of the Federal Wage-Hour Administrator in delegating to subordinates authority to require companies to produce their records for inspection.

In a 5 to 4 decision by Chief Justice Stone the court ruled that the Federal Wage-Hour Administrator may not delegate to subordinates his power to issue subpoenas. Justice Douglas wrote a dissenting opinion in which Justices Black, Byrnes, and Jackson joined. The litigation involved a subpoena issued for wages paid and hours worked by employees of the Shreveport, La., plant of the Cudahy Packing Company of Louisiana, Inc.

In similar litigation involving the Lowell (Mass.) Sun, the tribunal affirmed 4 to 4 a lower court decision that the Wage-Hour Administrator could not delegate the subpoena power to subordinates. Justice Murphy, a former Attorney General, did not participate.

The court's action was taken in an order which merely said that "the judgment is affirmed by an equally divided court." It did not mention the newspaper's contention that the Federal Wage-Hour Law could not be applied to newspapers without violating the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press.

In a 5-to-3 decision by Justice Reed, the Court ruled that tips given Red Caps for a period after the Wage-Hour Law became effective could be considered as part of the wages required by the legislation. Justices Black, Douglas, and Murphy dissented, and Justice Roberts did not participate. The litigation applied specifically to Red Caps at train stations in Dallas and Jacksonville, Fla.

(The system of paying Red Caps the difference between their tips and the required legal wage prevailed generally throughout the United States for more than a year but was abandoned in favor of a substitute system under which Red Caps are paid the statutory wage, and passengers are charged 10 cents a bag.)

The Court unanimously held the Interstate Commerce Commission has power in acting on railway abandonment cases, to consider the interests of employees who would be displaced. The litigation involved the Pacific Electric Railway Company.

The court also upheld an order issued under the Wisconsin Employment Peace Act of 1939, in which a union was enjoined from picketing and boycotting which had been attended by violence.

In a unanimous decision by Justice Byrnes the Court ruled that the United States was entitled to priority over other claims for collecting from a bankrupt corporation the Social Security taxes levied against employees. The litigation grew out of liquidation of the Independent Automobile Forwarding Corporation of Buffalo, N. Y., and the Justice Department said there were more than 1,000 pending bankruptcy cases involving such taxes.

The Court granted permission to the American Jewish Committee, the B'nai B'rith, the Jewish Labor Committee and the American Jewish Congress to file a brief objecting to a Federal Circuit Court decision which was said to have held that charging a public official with anti-Semitism is libelous.

Permission was sought to present the brief in connection with fourthcoming arguments on a libel suit brought by Representative Martin L. Sweeney (D) of Ohio against the Schenectady (New York) Union Publishing Company.

Mr. Sweeney claimed to have been libeled by statements published in the Schenectady Union Star in 1938 that he was opposing the appointment of Emerich Burt Freed was a Jew. The statements Cleveland on the ground that Mr. Freed was a Jew. The sttaements were said to have appeared in "The Washington Daily Merry-Go-Round."

Dismissal of the Representative's suit for $250,000 damages was ordered by the Northern New York Federal District Court. The Federal Circuit Court at New York, however, ordered a trial on the merits.

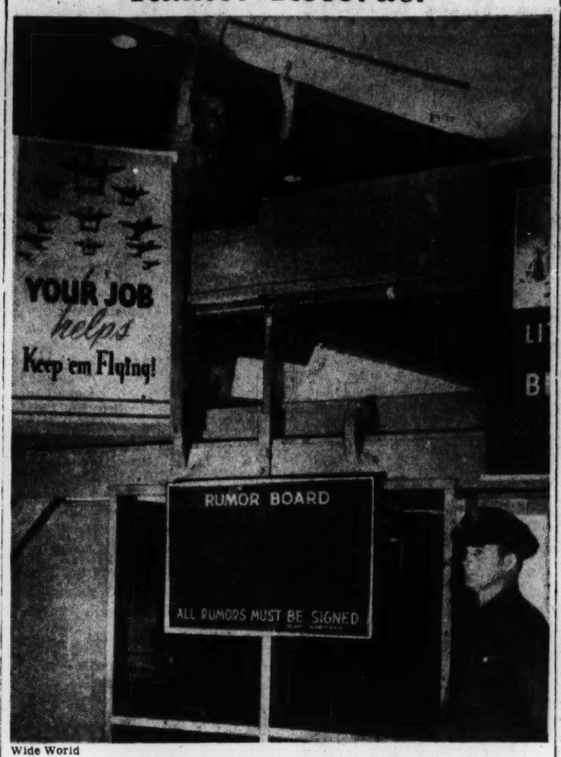
Henry H. Nordlinger, New York attorney for the Jewish organizations, said in his motion for permission to file the brief that "the practical effect" of the Circuit Court ruling "is that an utterance which identifies a public official with an unpopular view on a matter of public concern . . . involves presumptive and punitive liability. It also has a peculiar significance in its relation to the expression of opinion by minority groups in the community for it renders hazardous criticism by the members of such groups and by the press charging public officials with bias against minorities."

The attorney said the newspaper consented to the filing of a brief but that Mr. Sweeney had declined a previous request. Usually, the Supreme Court denies such applications unless permission from both parties to litigation has been obtained.

Chief Justice Stone was the lone dissenter in the Court ruling that the Federal Anti-Racketeering Act did not apply to members of a labor union who, the Justice Department alleged, required owners of trucks entering New York City from out of the State to pay a union member to drive and unload the trucks within the City.

In a vigorous dissent, Mr. Justice Stone asserted that there was "abundant evidence" that the payments were made by the drivers or truck owners "to purchase immunity from the violence of respondents and for no other reason."

Rumor Recorder



Wide World

Airplane Plant Aids 'Sixth Columnists'

The Lockheed Aircraft Corporation in California placed this blackboard in a strategic position in one of its factories for the convenience of rumor-mongers. Any person who wishes to spread idle chatter, giving aid and comfort and perhaps military secrets to the Axis, just steps up to the board, writes his rumor, and signs his name. So far no one has availed himself of the "opportunity."

Pacific Coast Alien Removal Placed on New, Orderly Basis

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, March 3—A clear pattern for the soon forthcoming Japanese exodus from the coastal half of Washington, Oregon and California and a similarly deep strip along the Mexican border in California and Arizona, is set forth in Proclamation No. 1 issued this morning by Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt of the Western Defense Command. It is based upon the recent Presidential order giving him military authority over civilian movements in strategic areas.

The four states are divided by the proclamation into two military areas with a line which approximately bisects them, the coastal states from north to south, and Arizona from east to west. The coastal and border areas are divided into "Prohibited Zone A-1" and "Restricted Zone-B," the prohibited area being that nearest the coast and nearest the border.

The prohibited region along the Pacific coast extends from 95 to 250 miles inland, while the prohibited strip along the Mexican border is from 30 to 125 miles deep. Other small areas surrounding radio stations, telephone and telegraph offices, reservoirs, armories, power plants and dams were also listed as prohibited.

No evacuation has been ordered but the proclamation says that "such persons or classes of persons as the situation may require will in subsequent proclamations be excluded."

"Persons of Japanese lineage" are specifically mentioned at several points in the proclamation, which lists five classes of persons as being subject to future proclamations, forthcoming shortly.

Five Classes Specified

These classes are: 1. All persons suspected of espionage, sabotage, "fifth column" or other subversive activities; 2. Japanese aliens; 3. American-born persons of Japanese lineage; 4. German aliens; 5. Italian aliens.

General DeWitt points out that persons in Class 1 are being apprehended daily by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other intelligence services.

"Evacuation from military areas will be a continuing process," said General DeWitt. "Persons in Classes 2 and 3 (Japanese aliens and Japanese citizens) will be required by future orders to leave certain critical points within the military areas first. These areas will be defined and announced shortly.

"After exclusion has been completed around the most strategic area, a gradual program of exclusion from the remainder of Military Area No. 1 (the coastal and border area) will be developed."

German and Italian aliens will receive attention after the Japanese have all been removed from the coastal and border area, the proclamation indicated.

Special Consideration

Proven loyalty of most German and Italian residents, especially when members of their families are with the United States fighting forces have won them special consideration in the plans for evacuation.

The families of men now in the military service of this country, including parents, wives, children, sisters and brothers of men so serving will not be moved except for some specific reason. Aliens 70 years of age or more will not be required to move except when individually suspected.

The threat of an immediate mass evacuation, which has been the dread of all Japanese in this Japanese center for several weeks, is definitely quashed by the proclamation. Such a mass movement is impracticable, General DeWitt pointed out.

The general made it plain, however, that ultimately all Japanese, including American-born citizens, must leave the coastal and border halves of the states designated and advised that the Japanese and other aliens who moved into the interior out of this area now will gain considerable advantage and in all probability will not again be disturbed.

Problems Weighed

"The Government is fully aware," said the general, "of the problems involved, particularly with respect of property, resettlement, and relocation of those groups to be affected.

"Since the issuance of the executive order all aspects of the various problems have been subjected to careful study of appropriate agencies of the Federal Government. Plans are being made to minimize economic dislocation and the sacrifice of property rights.

"Military necessity is the most vital consideration, but the fullest attention is being given to the effect on individual and property rights."

This phase of the official declaration will be welcomed by the Japanese, both aliens and citizens, for their total holdings of real and personal property in the states designated runs into many millions of dollars.

The Los Angeles Japanese Daily News, spokesman for the Japanese in this largest settlement, said in a recent issue:

Japanese Opinion

"Whatever action the Army authorities may consider necessary for our defense, we are prepared to carry out quickly, effectively, cheerfully, as loyal Americans who know full well within our hearts that no sacrifice is too great for our country."

Japanese leaders here also are pleased with the naming by General DeWitt of a civilian staff to deal with the intricate problems of evacuation. On this staff are officials of the Federal Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Post Office, Interior, and Justice, and the Federal Security and Works agencies and the Office of Price Administration.

This elaborate organization appears to mean that the Government plans to deal most carefully, generously and justly with all persons evacuated, guarding their every interest and supervising their transplanting in localities that are safer alike for them and for the nation.

Net Closes on Aliens

By the Associated Press

The United States Immigration and Naturalization Service took on two big jobs today:

One—The apprehension of an estimated 75,000 to 100,000 enemy aliens who failed to apply for certificates of identification; and

Two—The transfer of the Service's central office—with 1,200 employees and millions of pounds of office equipment—from Washington to Philadelphia.

Maj. Lemuel B. Schofield, Director, said his inspectors would join forces immediately with F. B. I. agents and police authorities throughout the country in rounding up the German, Italian and Japanese aliens who had not registered by 9 p. m., EWT, last Saturday, as required by law.

He described the task as the toughest job in the career of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and appealed to patriotic citizens to report persons whom they believe are enemy aliens.

Six hundred six-ton trucks will move the Service's equipment and employees' household goods from the Capital to Philadelphia in what Fred E. Taylor, Manager of the Decentralization Service, described as the "nation's biggest single trucking job."

The transfer—and that of 13 other federal bureaus which will be moved to eastern and the Middle-Western cities—was ordered by the President to make room for war workers in over-crowded Washington.

Meanwhile, on the Pacific coast, a Congressional Committee headed by Representative John H. Tolan (D) of California discovered in telegraphed queries to Governors of 15 States that few of the States would put out the welcome mat for aliens, if the Army should resettle them. The Committee is holding hearings in Seattle on alien evacuation problems.

Mr. Tolan reported that of nine Governors who were in the first group to reply, only Gov. Ralph L. Carr of Colorado expressed full willingness to "aid in solving the Japanese evacuation problem."

Gov. E. P. Carville of Nevada said he thought Nevadans would not object to alien migrations so long as the aliens were under proper supervision, or in concentration camps.

Gov. Sidney P. Osborn of Arizona replied that his State had a Japanese problem of its own, and did not propose to be a dumping ground for coast aliens.

Chatter Check

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3 (AP)—The United States Navy today was on the lookout for sailors and civilians alike who talk too freely about naval secrets, and first arrests were made in a campaign to guard the nation's security ashore as well as afloat.

Rear Admiral J. W. Greenslade announced the Navy shore patrol had been strengthened and would work with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Army military police, and local authorities in guarding against careless discussion of military secrets in taverns and other public places.

"We are determined to bring a halt to careless talk about naval affairs," the admiral declared. He said the Espionage Act, which provides the capital penalty or imprisonment as maximum penalties, will be used to give "teeth" to the campaign.

"Any talk about ship movements, task organizations, and operations is dangerous. So is talk of movements of personnel," said the admiral.

"If in doubt, be silent," is a rule which he recommended for civilians and Navy men alike.

Meanwhile, a Congressional committee at Seattle, Wash. ended its Pacific Northwest investigation of the enemy alien problem yesterday after hearing Washington State's attorney general and a publisher recommend immediate evacuation of all Japanese, American-born as well as aliens.

Attorney General Smith Troy suggested the evacuation as a safeguard against violence or outbreaks of vigilante action in the wake of any possible serious adverse war news.

Miller Freeman, trade journal publisher called for disbanding of the Japan Society after declaring that "Japan's designs for colonizing the Pacific Coast states and Hawaii were abetted by pro-Japanese elements in this country, such as the Japan Society."

No Bases

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 3 (AP)—Gen. Lazaro Cardenas said last night there were no enemy bases in Lower California from which planes could have flown to Los Angeles Feb. 25 to cause the air raid alarm.

The statement was made through Sanchez Taboada, Governor of the Northern District of Baja California.

General Cardenas, commanding the military region of the Pacific Zone for Mexico, said reports of hidden enemy bases could "only be produced by ignorance of the country or the untruths of those who engage in disloyal acts to both neighbor countries for the purpose of creating distrust and injuring the feelings of the two friendly countries."

British Labor Presents Plan for Postwar Reform

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 3—New details of British Labor's plans for a "new order," the result of six-months work by the Socialist Party's Reconstruction Committee, have been published here with the view to their discussion throughout Britain prior to the drawing up of final Socialist blueprints for the future.

The basis of the labor scheme is planned production for community use to take the place of the competitive prewar system.

The Atlantic Charter is indorsed, and each nation is recognized as having the right to determine its own form of government subject only to its respect of the "four freedoms" as outlined by President Roosevelt to Congress on Jan. 6, 1941.

Public Ownership

The plan is essentially a socialistic approach to postwar reform, demanding the elimination of vested interests, old-time privilege, outworn ideas and practices, and the substitution of public ownership and control of the main instruments of production. But the Labor Party headquarters here are bold enough to ask support for these aims from all British citizens concerned with maintaining Britain's high place in the moral leadership of the world.

It is claimed that support is not sought on narrow grounds of class or of party, but because British Labor sincerely believes that this war marks a crisis in civilization as profound as that of the Reformation and the French Revolution and therefore requires revolutionary methods and general recognition that there must be no return to the world of Sept. 3, 1939—although there is no immediate prospect of a sudden overnight transition of society.

A Vital Issue

Labor is by no means alone in Britain in planning for the future. The British Government has a number of organizations as well as two ministries working on this vast question. Conservatives, Liberals, Federal Unionists, and educational authorities are similarly engaged. In fact there is hardly any social or political section of the community which is not planning ahead.

But the British Government's policy so far has been to refrain from any precise definition of the sort of action it contemplates in view of its administrative responsibilities and its desire neither to detract from the war effort nor encourage what might produce a political controversy at such a critical time.

A similar line has been followed to a greater or lesser extent by other sections of the community, such as the Conservatives whose work so far has consisted mainly in behind-the-scenes planning and exploration by at least eight committees.

Labor in the Lead

British labor has thus been in the lead with postwar plans all along, so far as the public is concerned, and this new interim report of Socialist findings will be found, even by those who cannot accept all of its ideas, to be one of the most advanced platforms from which to discuss reconstruction, both national and international.

For instance British labor now faces up to a question which worries so many ordinary folk—"how can public ownership and state control be divorced from the disadvatages of bureaucracy?"

The Civil Service Administration can be adapted to the requirements of the "new order," the Labor Party contends, through a comprehensive system of post-entry training, interchange of central and local government personnel, foreign travel and experience for civil servants, reappraisal of relationship between administrators and research experts, and finally, and most important of all, by improvements in the promotion system, giving better opportunity to the lower ranks for speedy rise by merit.

Covers Vast Field

The vast field of human endeavor and relationship, lessons to be learned from the past and the hopes for a better life in the future which is examined in this Labor booklet entitled "The Old World and The New Society" can only be touched on this short summary. But here is a brief synopsis of British Labor's interim conclusions under different headings.

1. Victory—Organized British labor emphatically reaffirms its backing for carrying the fight to complete victory, with no compromise peace with either Germany, Italy or Japan.

2. **Reconstruction:** Planned production for community use. Maintenance of direct wartime controls in industry and agriculture to avoid the scramble for profits which followed the last war. Adequate social services for all. To avoid dislocation in the change over from peace to war plans should be prepared now for the transfer of labor and materials to peacetime requirements; for generous provision for workers and families awaiting reabsorption; retirement of older workers on adequate pensions; raising of the school-leaving age from the present level of 14, first to 15, and then to 16 within three years of the war's end with compensation for parents who might suffer serious hardship through postponement of their children becoming wage earners.

3. **Imperial questions:** The Labor Party is absolutely opposed to any color bar; to the private exploitation of colonial mineral resources. It advocates extension of colonial development; self-government for India, Burma, and Ceylon after the war and believes meantime that Indians should take their place alongside the Commonwealth statesmen in the British War Cabinet.

4. **The peace:** Retribution, but not revenge on Britain's enemies. The aggressors to be disarmed and kept disarmed. Collective security with British-Soviet-United States unity as the foundation. While the labor movement does not actually reaffirm its earlier support for Federation in so many words it adheres to the main principles laid down by Clarence Streit and the British Federal Union organization.

Finally, though some readers of this labor program may feel there is overemphasis on what the ordinary citizen of the world will get out of its new order as distinct from what he should give, there is nevertheless a recognition of duties, notably that industrial discipline must be enforced not by factory owners and managements, but by committees of workers themselves.

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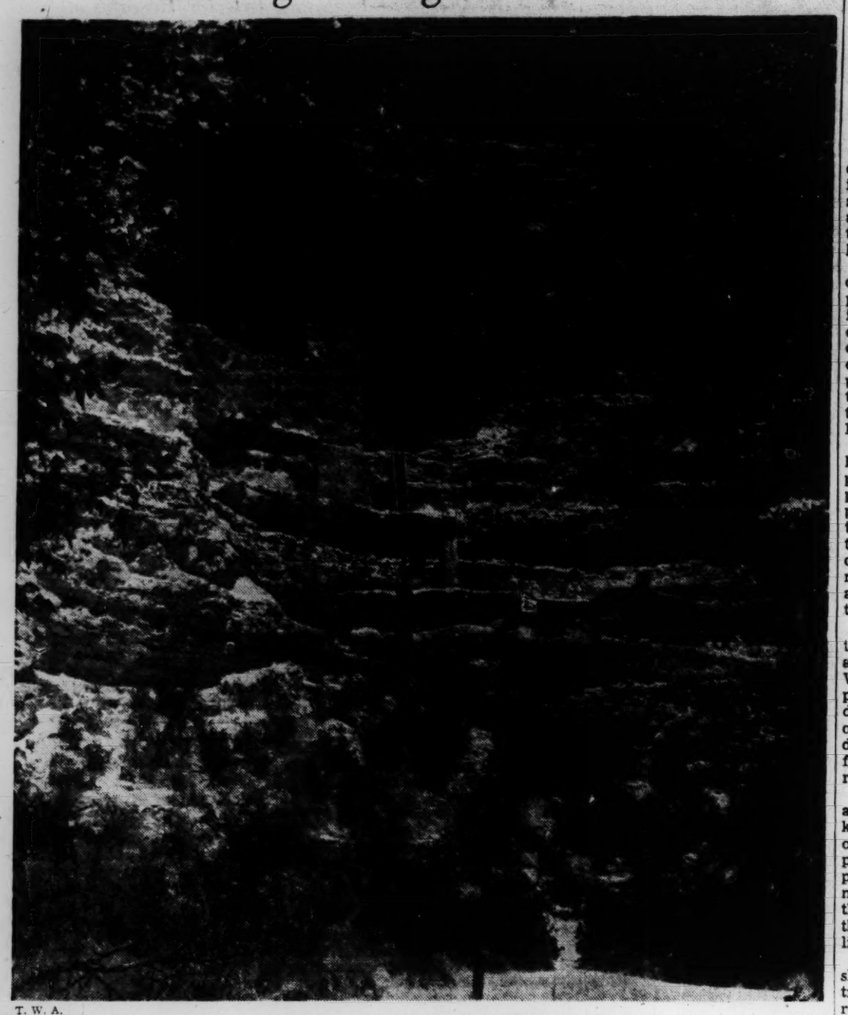

T. W. A.

Montezuma Castle in Arizona

This best preserved prehistoric cliff dwelling in the United States is situated in the Verde Valley, halfway between Flagstaff and Prescott.

Motor Vacationing as in Past Forecast

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It looks as though Americans would take to the open road this summer in almost the same fashion as in past years. We say "almost." There probably will be fewer pleasure drivers on the roads, and trips will be shorter. But from indications seen by the Chicago Motor Club touring will continue for a time to be the great American industry.

Instead of taking one long trip, the Chicago report says, the average family will be satisfied with two or three short ones. The lack of new cars really won't make so very much difference, at least not this year. Lack of new tires will curtail driving, and will lead to slower driving, thus cutting down the total distance one may go on a holiday.

"We've been a mobile nation too long," says Charles M. Hayes, President of the Club, "to cease looking for recreation travel all at once."

Elmer Jenkins, Manager of the American Automobile Association Touring Bureau, says that the public is being urged to use mass transportation for their work days and save their cars for week-end excursions and vacations to escape the grind of daily work, to get into the open for recreation, rest, and relaxation."

Word from vacation spots in Tennessee, Mississippi, California, Idaho, Arizona, and New Mexico, reveals that touring vacationists are expected this year, although not quite in the same numbers as in past years.

The army hasn't, according to available information, closed any roads essential to comfortable passage by private car in any section where a tourist would ordinarily want to drive.

This touring won't, the automobile association folks insist, represent idleness in the face of the need for doubled war effort, nor waste of essential materials. No one, they say, can work seven days a week and be as efficient and produce as much as if they worked six days and devoted one day to rest and recreation.

Skiing Hints

A number of helpful hints to the slightly advanced skier can be found in Shortcuts to Better Skiing or Ski Balance, Falls, Their Remedy, by Francois Norman. If indeed there are any shortcuts to better skiing, Mr. Norman's brochure certainly analyzes some of the most fragrant faults indulged by skiers of an average experience. Though he emphasizes the parallel technique possibly jeopardizing his standing with the legion of Hannes Schneider devotees, Mr. Norman undoubtedly has made a study of balance and developed at least some useful "tricks" which may be used in preventing that only-too-often-caught edge. Although the latter part of the booklet is dedicated to the beginner, the neophyte might better start in on the conventional textbook to supplement actual skiing lessons, and then take up Mr. Norman's study.

Tourabouts

Mexico for Variety

There is variety aplenty for the traveler visiting Mexico. There are luxuriant forests, shadowy wooded hills, stately mountains, lovely valleys, snow-capped peaks, slumbering volcanoes, shining lakes, pounding waterfalls, rushing torrents, silent deserts and fertile fields, narrow rocky canyons and majestic caves, sandy beaches and cliff-studded coasts, roaring rivers and boiling springs.

Ocala Forest

Florida has one of the most alluring National Forests in the country. Comprising 450,000 acres Ocala National Forest is a haven for vacationists seeking peace and quiet. It contains the world's largest stretch of sand pine and offers to the visitor swimming in the four large fresh-water spring lakes. While the major purpose of the national forest is to provide for sustained timber production, and incidentally, control soil erosion and regulate stream flow, the government policy also includes the conservation and propagation of wild life and the opening of the forest area, under proper restrictions and regulations, for the recreational use of everyone.

Travel Notes

There are four Banner Tours to California left on American Express Company's schedule, March 15 and 29, April 12 and 26. . . . Non-resident traffic to New Mexico during the first two months of the war showed small, but significant, increases over corresponding periods 12 months ago. . . . The koala bear, familiar to tourists and readers of travel pamphlets as unofficial "emblem" for Australia, is becoming increasingly subject to strict rehabilitation in order to assure its preservation. . . . Addition of several tracts of exceedingly valuable lands to Acadia National Park, Maine, have recently been completed.

History of Latin America Prepared by NBC for Radio

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Preparation of radio programs on the history of Latin American nations and service to their stations of scripts in both Spanish and Portuguese is a recently announced endeavor of the National Broadcasting Company.

Formation of a national history committee to serve the recently created NBC Inter-American University of the Air, was announced by Dr. James Rowland Angell, Public Service Counsellor of the NBC.

Members of the committee, considered among the foremost authorities in the field of Pan-American history, are: Dr. Samuel Bemis, Professor of History at Yale; Dr. Frank Tannenbaum, Professor of History at Columbia; Dr. Arthur P. Whitaker, Professor of History at Pennsylvania; Dr. Harry Carmen, Professor of History at Columbia; Mrs. Concha Romero James, Director of the Division of Intellectual Co-operation for the Pan American Union; Dr. Stephen A. Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education; and Cesor Saerchinger, NBC Historical Comentator.

Significant of the interest attached to this program by high governmental officials are the views of Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

"I am interested, indeed, to know of this plan," he said, "as I believe that the impressive solidarity of purpose demonstrated by the nations of the Western Hemisphere is in a large degree due to an ever-increasing understanding of one another's life and thought. The establishment by NBC of an Inter-American University of the Air on a genuinely co-operative basis, providing for broadcasting in the United States and in other American nations, of programs in such fields as history, law, the natural sciences and the arts, should contribute in an effective manner towards strengthening the present friendly relations with our country's neighbors which are so essential in the world of today and of tomorrow."

The programs will be heard first over the NBC-Red network. They will also be offered to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. In the Latin-American nations, they are to be made available in Spanish and Portuguese script form without charge of any kind, for re-radiocast by stations affiliated with the NBC Pan-American network, composed of 124 stations. This provision of scripts enables all stations to schedule their programs at times in keeping with their own needs and the convenience of their audiences.

"It's a Pleasure . . ."

Ray Diaz, the Blue Network's Chief Announcer, mindful of the fact that Americans should know and greet their United Nations partners, has instituted a policy of foreign language salutations and slogans over the air.

Thus, listeners are liable to hear a Blue Network program end, for instance, with the announcer saying, "And as my friends in Rio would say—Ha sido un gran gusto, or, it's been a pleasure." The announcer is not trying to show off his high school Spanish.

With the aid of the Chinese Consulate in New York Mr. Diaz has prepared a list of Chinese phrases in which the entire announcing staff of the Blue Network has been coached. The announcers work from a list of Chinese phrases written phonetically in English.

A program beamed to China on short waves may, for instance, conclude with "Da Dow Je Bun, or, as our Chinese friends would say, Down with Japan."

Comedians Short-Waved

Recordings of the "Fibber McGee and Molly" program are now to be radiocast over short waves for American forces stationed all over the world. The sponsor will be the same. The program, which was inaugurated March 1, will continue to be heard on Sundays at 9:30 a. m., E. W. T. NBC's two transmitters, WRCA and WNBI, New York, WBOS in Boston, and KGEI, San Francisco, will relay the programs.

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Contrary to Damaging Rumors, Air Travel Seats Easily Had

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most damaging rumors circulating among the traveling public concerns the lack of seats for air travel. The rumor has affected sales to such an extent that leading air transport officials have taken time to deny it.

The fact is there is no shortage of air seats at all. And it now appears that the seat situation may improve. The air lines will be operating 25 per cent more seats this coming summer than in 1941 due to expected deliveries of new transport planes already allocated to them by the old Office of Production Management, now the War Production Board.

The impression that air seats are hard to get is due possibly to the public's misunderstanding of the priorities set up by the War Department in order to insure the travel of key personnel on vital tasks. This system was in effect a crystallization of a practice already inaugurated by most of the air lines themselves to insure air travel to those who required it.

Under the War Department setup the list of those eligible to receive air travel priorities is as follows: White House personnel; service pilots traveling on ferry command duty; Army, Navy equipment ordered by air; persons whose duties are essential to the war effort, and who are specifically directed to travel by air.

As a result of this arrangement a certain number of seats in all key American cities are "held open," in air line parlance, for such priories. If, however, sufficient passengers with seat priorities do not "show" (appear) for the trip the reservations are turned over to the civilian reservations on the air lines lists.

Those intending to travel by air should note certain facts about traffic flow if they desire to assure reservations for themselves on planes. Air travel, as in the case of surface travel, tends to "peak" at certain hours of the day and on week-ends. Those who desire to travel at these times should reserve well ahead. If convenient, and on pleasure, civilian travelers should arrange to fly in the middle of the week when air travel slackens a bit.

The popular days for air travel are Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays, and Mondays. The favored hours are those generally between 8 and 10 in the morning and between 4 and 7 in the evening. A traveler should not expect, therefore, to get a seat at the last minute for a popular transcontinental schedule departing at 5 p. m. That is the period when seat priorities are working against him.

Harold Crary, Vice-President in charge of traffic for United Air Lines, says that there are 1,800 seats a day flown out of Chicago. A large proportion of them are used by businessmen on Government work. Of these 1,800 seats, Mr. Crary said, only about 65 per cent are occupied on the average, which is a normal traffic load. It is a fairly reasonable assumption that the upward of 600 seats a day which are not occupied are on less favored departure times.

SAE Sessions Set

Nine technical papers, including a symposium on production testing of engines, will be presented March 12 and 13 at the Society of Automotive Engineers National Aeronautic Meeting, at the New Yorker Hotel, New York, John A. C. Warner, secretary and general manager has announced.

Engine testing techniques used by the aircraft engine departments of Ford Motor Company, Packard Motor Car Company, and the Allison and Buick divisions of General Motors Corporation, will open the meeting Thursday morning. Rudolph F. Gagg, Wright Aeronautical Corporation, will be chairman of the session.

A detailed study of the Junkers 211-B, a 1,000-horse power, 12-cylinder, liquid-cooled aero engine, shot down in action, and shipped to this country by the Army Air Force, will be presented by Sidney Oldberg and T. M. Ball, Chrysler Corporation, in the Thursday afternoon session, C. F Bachle, Vice-President of the Society for Aircraft Engine Activity announced. He will be session chairman.

Aircraft icing, one of the most critical problems faced by air line operators, will be discussed at the Friday meeting by Willson H Hunter, of B. F. Goodrich Company. An afternoon paper of interest on Friday will be one on the engineering problems involved in cargo transportation, by R. D. Kelly and W. W. Davies, United Air Lines. The annual dinner will be held in the New Yorker on Friday evening.

Make the Perennial Border Work Overtime

Despite giving a lot of time and attention to the Victory vegetable garden we don't want to cut down too much on flowers this year. Indeed, it would be a mistake to do so. In times of stress and tension, we need the beauty and inspiration that our favorite blooms give us. The problem this year for many of us will be to raise our flowers in less space in order that we may all do our part toward increasing the food supply of the nation.

One of the practical ways we can do this will be to make our perennial borders work overtime. In the last decade or two, one of the interesting phases of home gardening has been the increase of sizable perennial borders. A wise selection of plants means a constant selection of blooms from violet time in the early spring until late autumn when the crysanthemums are in their glory. A well-planned border means beauty in the garden and a supply of cut flowers for the house. Most gardeners have built perennial borders without crowding the plants, and thus space may well be used for transplants of annuals.

Here are a few practical points we can all observe to aid the perennial border do double duty, and thus give ourselves space to raise some extra food.

The first has to do with the condition of the soil. If the earth is mellow and well pulverized, if all weeds and roots are eliminated and stones taken out, if we fertilize generously with dried animal manures, a great many more plants can grow and produce satisfactorily in a given space. The average gardener is just learning to use the dried manures; they are not at all objectionable and have the great advantage of adding humus to the soil as well as the chemical elements needed for food. A good supply of humus in the soil is the first essential for garden success. The humus, decomposed organic matter, helps hold moisture and we must never forget that food elements are not available to the feeding rootlets until they are in soluble form.

If one is making a new border, it pays to dig out the soil, sift it well, and add some dried manure as the soil is put back in the trench. The trench should be at least two feet deep; and if there is a question of drainage, dig out to a depth of three feet and fill in the bottom six or ten inches with rocks, stones, or very coarse gravel.

Usually, high-growing varieties of flowers are set at the rear of the perennial border, medium heights in the center, and lower heights in the foreground. If we are planning to make our border do added service this year, we can still keep this general plan as we set out annuals among the perennials. For example, if the delphiniums are used as a background, set one or two cosmos plants between each two of the tall-growing, branching plants that are covered with blooms for a long period. If one is using the tall-growing perennial phlox for background plants, the giant zinnias will fit well as complements.

Asters, small-type zinnias, calendulas, petunias, verbenas, pansies, scabiosa, marigolds, annual phlox, and other annuals can be grown among the perennials. The annuals may be started in another plot, and then transplanted to the border when they have three or four leaves started. This has two advantages; a transplanting makes sturdy root clumps; and the period before the annuals are set in the border gives an opportunity to destroy the crop of annual weeds which always seems to start no matter how well one has cultivated the previous season.

This year, in intensive cultivation, we should all keep in mind the three basic activities of gardening: care, feeding and watering. We should cultivate and weed faithfully so that no weed roots will receive the food meant for our blooms. The writer is planning to scatter dried animal manures at periodic intervals and rake into the soil to furnish nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash, plus keeping ample humus in the soil. Finally, if we are to make our perennial borders do double duty to free space for more vegetables, we ought to water the border thoroughly at periodic intervals. We shall need to remember that more rootlets are searching for food in the same area, and that ample moisture is required to make the food elements available. **H. S. P.**

A Tuesday feature

American School Of Broad Aspect Planned in Puebla

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., March 3—American residents in the city of Puebla are organizing plans for the establishment of an American school which will be one of the few of its kind in Mexico outside of Mexico City. The school, if realized, will be open to all nationalities and will take care of children at the grade school level.

The significance of organizing American schools in Mexico where English will be taught and where United States influence will be felt, is much greater than appears on the surface.

There is a German school in almost every large town of Mexico, most of them established for many years and strongly entrenched in the community.

Outside Mexico City, where there is a group of American schools which carry students from primary grades through the high school level and which are doing fine work, are two other American schools. One is in Tampico, the other in Guadalajara. The Puebla school will make a third.

Bundles Campaign Taxpayers' Protest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 3—A "Bundles for La Guardia" campaign to provide furnishings for the Gracie Mansion, Colonial landmark designated as official Mayoral residence now being readied for occupancy at a cost of $5,000, was launched here yesterday as a taxpayers' protest against such expenditure of city money, especially during the war emergency. Started by A. H. Eastmond, Brooklyn silk executive, the move is designed to get Board of Estimate rescindment of the new dedication of the historic mansion in Carl Schurz Park, East River and Eighty Eighth Street.

Addressing himself to county and district leaders of all political parties in the city, Mr. Eastmond asked their assistance in collecting furnishings for delivery to City Hall. His letter decried the idea of providing an elaborate establishment for the City's Mayors, with substantial sacrifices the order of the day for everybody, and recalled that "The King and Queen of England recently moved from Buckingham Palace to a modest apartment in London to cut down expenses."

Mayor La Guardia is still living in the unpretentious upper Fifth Avenue apartment he occupied when he became Mayor eight years ago.

Three of Agfa Ansco Officials Removed

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 2 (AP)—Removal of three officials of Agfa Ansco Division, General Aniline Corp., "in the interests of defense," was announced here today by Robert M. Anderson, Treasury Department representative.

The Treasury Department action terminated the services of J. Rudolph Worch, Assistant Vice-President of Agfa Ansco Division and former President of Binghamton Chamber of Commerce; Werner Alexewicz, chemist in charge of the Coating Department; and Karl H. Foesten, sales manager of the Medical Films Department.

At the same time, Mr. Anderson described as false rumors that "the Treasury Department has removed more than 70 employees of Agfa Ansco Division." Treasury Department men have been supervising Agfa Ansco operations since Dec. 12, 1941.

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West Point Receives Pennant From Brazil

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 3 (AP)—The United States Military Academy yesterday accepted a pennant from the Escola de Aronautica of Brazil as "another expression of the friendship and co-operation of the people of Brazil for the people of the United States."

Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, West Point Superintendent, accepted the flag from Lieut. Joao De Orleans E. Braganca of the Brazilian Air Force, great-grandson of Dom Pedro 2d, last Emperor of Brazil. The pennant then was presented to the corps of cadets by General Wilby through Carl Hinkle of Nashville, Tenn., First Captain of the corps.

The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—March 3, 1942
10 A

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Nazis Feed Their People Music and Drama But Food Is Scarce, Says Polyna Stoska

By Inez Whiteley Foster
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A people deprived of food, clothing, and fuel in order to feed the Nazi war machine, and given music and drama to make their desperate situation seem gay, is pictured by Polyna Stoska, New England born opera singer, recently returned from three years' study in Berlin.

Miss Stoska, who remained there to study Wagnerian roles and sing at the Deutsches Opernhaus, long after most Americans had departed, left Germany immediately prior to the American declaration of war. Born in Massachusetts of Lithuanian parents, Miss Stoska had her early training with Frank E. Doyle in Boston and later went to the Juilliard Graduate School in New York, where she studied with Madame Sembrich. She recently sang in Boston with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

In Germany, as an artist of the opera, Miss Stoska fared better than the average private individual. Oddly, in this one respect—apart from racial disruptions—the world of music has apparently remained quite untouched in Germany, she observed. It appears to be thriving everywhere—actually its success is the result of the Nazi Party's deliberate effort to distract people's minds from the terrific privations they undergo daily.

Many Opera Houses Open

"There were three opera houses open, seven nights a week and for a ten months' season, when I left Berlin," Polyna Stoska said. "Germany now has 110 opera houses altogether, not including its various other light operetta and legitimate theaters, and every single one is always packed. Where German people with all their hardships, get the money to attend, I could never figure out, even though a good upstairs seat now is only one mark and a half (about thirty-five cents in our money) and one in the orchestra, nine marks."

One thing which partly explains their always crowded houses, though, is the "Kraft durch Freude." One night a week this "Strength Through Joy" organization buys out all the seats of some opera house. The organization members all pay the same price for their tickets, one mark and a half, no matter where they sit. When they arrive at the opera house, all tickets are pooled, and seat-check numbers drawn individually. Thus workers who probably never will be able to pay nine marks for a ticket, obtain through this Nazi-controlled organization of their leisure, a chance to sit in an orchestra seat occasionally—even a box.

Concerts in Factories

"Practically every factory has concerts too now, during the day," Miss Stoska continued. "For some time, state organizations have been sending out regular troupes, complete units of experienced performers; usually two pianists, two singers, a men's trio and string quartet, and of course ballets. Nearly every factory has a hall built for national socialistic speakers to use in preaching to workers, especiallly in the provinces, and employees are allowed a couple of hours off in the afternoon to hear these concerts. Vast numbers of these troupes have sprung up all over Germany, since the war. Performers travel in busses and usually give a concert in some new place each afternoon, like our theatrical one-night stands. They are excused from their regular theater jobs while they work in government units—and are paid both by their own theater management, and also by the state," she explained.

"What about Nazi control of the opera and the Gestapo? Are singers restricted as are other creative artists in Germany today?"

"So far as I personally know, the Gestapo do not attend the opera," was Miss Stoska's answer, "unless they are there as spectators. They are always in black uniform for public appearance and if they are assigned to watching opera houses, one does not know it generally.

Not Noticeably Restricted

"For the most part, if musicians mind their own business and never, never mix with politics, I would say that they were not noticeably restricted. Sadly enough, that is not true of painters though even art has taken a military turn there now. Not long ago in Munich I saw an exhibition of pictures which Hitler had planned. All the figures painted represented soldiers in some capacity—uniformed and engaged in military duties.

"But as I told you, if one were an opera singer, she would only have to show her identification card with her picture on it, and she could buy not only what was necessary for use in the theater—but frequently for private life too, things not available to others. For example, there had been an extreme shortage of cold cream for some time, due to lack of fats . . . but theatrical necessities were never curtailed, even silks and woolens for costumes.

"And now, of course, almost all the cosmetics German girls are using, are German-made and of substitute ingredients . . . with the exception of those recently brought in from France, together with French perfumes.

Whale Oil for Butter

"As a matter of fact," went on Miss Stoska "butter and fats are almost the hardest things to get in Germany. Butter still comes in from Denmark, but as it is smeared with whale oil to spread it out and make it go farther, you can imagine its taste.

"And when a housewife is fortunate enough to have a maid, she still does the shopping herself," explained Miss Stoska. "It requires pretty careful figuring to feed your family with less than a pound of meat per week allowed each person. Everyone is rationed to 400 grams a week, with bones, that is. If you choose meat without bones, 20 per cent additional is deducted from your 400 grams. Almost no one is invited to dine with any friends now—for if a hostess tries to show any hospitality to a guest, the whole family must go almost dinnerless for the rest of the week.

"If anyone ever questions the food rationing, she is told: 'There are pounds and pounds left of everything. It is because it is necessary to conserve our supplies for a long war that we are now rationing.' Too, if there is ever a fuel shortage, the people are told: 'It is only because it is impossible to transport the coal.'

"Even if shops have absolutely no goods inside at all, they are not allowed to close," she said. "They must remain open and their shop windows are always filled. But when you do go in to ask for something, then you are told: 'Sorry, but we do not have your size.' Last October, if one were fortunate enough to be able to find one, a dress took 25 to 30 points off of your card—depending upon whether it had long or short sleeves, pockets and a jacket. A coat took 75 points, half of the total yearly clothes allowance. You learn to be pretty careful of stockings too," Miss Stoska added, "when each pair uses up four more precious points. Six pairs are your yearly allotment for those. After that, if you have to buy more, your points are doubled again for each pair over your share.

"But the German people, especially the women," concluded Miss Stoska, "have had to do without so much for so long that they accept it without murmuring, for the most part. Even last spring, when one went to buy a hat—she was not allowed to purchase one either wholly or partly made of felt, until after August 15. This, too, was ordered, to conserve their felt supply—and not one woman I knew grumbled when she was forced to buy straw instead, which is not nearly so popular with European women, who buy felt for economy."

Miss Stoska's opera debut in Germany occurred on an hour's notice, when, after an audition, she was called upon one day to take the place of another soprano. With no orchestra or ensemble rehearsal, no costume fitting, and never even having sung an entire opera in German before, she stepped into the role of Euyranthe without a single mistake.

Before becoming famous in opera though, she made many appearances in her home town for the Worcester Music Festival, the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs, and represented the American Lithuanian Singers at the World Congress held in Lithuania in 1935.

With her blonde good looks and cordial straightforward naturalness, this singer is a typical younger-generation American, whose fame is no accident, but the result of long hard study since the age of fifteen; and whose perseverance and courage, no Nazi rules could shake.

Harry Day

First Cooking Lesson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

She just announced she'd like to bake
A "really-truly" kind of cake—
Until today, her specialty
Has been a mud-pie recipe!

JANNIS PARKER DAY

Salvage Forestalls Shortage—Housewife Has Leading Role

By DeWitt H. John
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Housewives are being asked to play an important direct role in America's war effort by cleaning out attics, basements, and junk rooms and thus helping the national salvage program.

Everything from an old pair of rubbers to a worn-out washing machine is going to be saved for the maws of war industry. Such frugality in itself may be a splendid national trend, not to mention the aesthetic advantages of a nationwide cleanup of attics, basements, junk rooms, garages and sheds.

Of all the ways in which women are making a material contribution to the national effort in this unusual war, the salvage program may well prove the most sweeping and significant. Federal authorities expect vast quantities of waste materials to come out of hiding in the next few months. They also expect continued big amounts for the duration. They will tell, you frankly, "This job is up to the women."

Graphic proof of the effectiveness of such a program was given by the people of England when their salvage effort in 1940 yielded 40 shiploads of paper, enough metal to build 16,000 tanks, and kitchen waste to feed 100,000 pigs. Thus British housewives helped to win the Battle of the Atlantic by saving shipping space.

Will Lessen Shortages

In the United States, the salvage program now being organized is expected to substantially lessen shortages of four vital materials: rubber, metal, paper, and rags.

Although the program is being initiated from Washington, it will be carried on by State and local committees, and procedures will vary according to the locality.

In some of the 22 States where the program is already functioning, parent-teacher associations have played a vital part. Under sponsorship of these clubs a certain day is designated for children to bring articles of junk to the school yards. Commercial junk collectors are contacted to buy the material, and the association either keeps the proceeds or uses them for some kind of war charity.

Federal officials say this is a particularly effective way of "covering" everybody, inasmuch as schools are centrally located, well-known spots that everyone is interested in. In many communities, mothers have driven their children to school on junk day with a big load of material, and childless families have done their part, too.

Women's clubs, garden clubs, and similar groups, naturally interested in civic projects and neatness in the community and in the home, can likewise play a vital part. All of them can encourage active interest by their members. In some cases they can play roles somewhat like that of parent-teacher associations.

Information Service Provided

Any group interested in such a project is urged to wait until a local salvage committee has been formally organized, and then to volunteer its services. This kind of co-operation avoids confusion and duplication.

Women's divisions of civilian defense councils are expected to play an important part in uniting the public behind the effort. There will be much educational, informational work to be done.

Each local salvage committee is to set up an "information service" which housewives can telephone for specific instructions about saving, baling, or disposing of waste goods, and to which they can volunteer their services.

The program will utilize regular junk-collecting agencies. All of them—junk collectors, the Salvation Army, Boy Scouts, and others—are governed by priority regulations and the goods they collect are routed into war industry. If necessary, one can obtain the name of a commercial collector from a telephone directory or the classified section of a newspaper for home collection. Where possible, the individual can lessen the anticipated strain on collection facilities by taking the junk to a junk yard.

A collector should not be called to the home until a stack of old papers about five feet high (or 100 pounds) has been accumulated. Old newspapers and "slick" magazines should be tied up separately for the latter bring more money. Gummed, waxed, or metal-coated paper should not be included; it makes the entire bale worthless. Cartons should be flattened out, and corrugated pasteboard can best be kept separate.

What to Save

Wrapping paper, paper bags, even old letters can be saved.

When the collector comes, he can be expected to take along collections of metal, rubber, or rags. Any kind of metal except tin cans or razor blades should be saved. Tire chains, railings, pipe and hardware, batteries, old lamps, or any other metal article should be kept. Different kinds of metals need not be separated. Of course, the householder should contribute nothing that will have to be replaced.

Old rubber is especially valuable because it can be reclaimed for military use. Everything from an old comb to an old rubber tire should be saved.

Old rags are needed for use as wipers of machine tools in factories. For this purpose old shirts and underwear are especially good. Rags, draperies, and old carpets can also be used in making roofing and flooring materials for emergency construction. Rags should be clean. Oily rags are a fire hazard and should not be included.

Ask the Caretaker

Apartment dwellers should inquire of their caretaker about provision for collecting salvaged goods. Or they can inquire of the local salvage information bureau. Even in cases where the program is not yet functioning, the individual residents are urged to begin saving goods for collection later.

Nobody knows how much junk the average home can produce. But the Federal Government did survey 100 farms in New York State and found an average of 500 pounds of junk metal per farm. Of course that included old plows and automobiles. But it also included old meat choppers, worn-out ice skates, door knobs, lamp standards, sleds, and all the incredible paraphernalia one can find by rummaging around an attic or a barn.

Through their leading role in the salvage effort the women of America will help to combat shortages. They will effectually lessen the scrap iron famine, the tin stringency, the rubber crisis, the pressure on the paper and lumbering industries.

Nobody knows how much poundage will be collected in this drive from homes, farms, and small shops. But the possibilities are vast. And the program may have the welcome by-product of making America's homes and attics neater, its people more thrifty, and its material abundance more thoughtfully appreciated and more carefully husbanded.

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Really, Now, What's Your Hurry?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Middletown, Ohio

Why this continual hurrying hither and thither? Why—oh, why? Come right out, girls, and rebel with Slow Sue against such ridiculous goings-on.

Now take the Jones family, for example. That genuine genius, Mother Jones, does a dozen things simultaneously. She is the ever-faithful, ever-active, ever-result-producing alarm clock for the entire family. She brings in the milk and the morning paper, prepares breakfast, packs Junior's lunch, makes out her grocery list, plans the dinner menu, decides she will bake a lemon pie today, and oh, yes, she must not forget to call the cleaner, she must—. Alas! the bacon is burned, the toast charred. One just can't even think any more, she sighs remorsefully. Now perhaps if she really organized her work—perhaps with a little more forethought and less afterthought—perhaps if she would earnestly try to put FIRST things FIRST and do all things in their proper sequence—perhaps—. But this is no time to philosophize, she concludes. Some other time she WILL figure out a better schedule, she promises herself wistfully. But right now—too much to do.

Father Jones makes a valiant attempt to eat his grapefruit, read the paper, listen to the radio, answer the telephone, fix Junior's tie, and make mental notes of his gracious wife's requests,—just a few errands for her, p-l-e-a-s-e! Glancing hurriedly at the paper, he grabs a spoon and plunges into the unsuspecting grapefruit with all the vigor of a fervent attack against Hitlerism. The wayward and mischievous fruit retaliates! Reaching frantically for a serviette, he courageously essays to continue doing six things simultaneously. What was that the announcer was saying? "Yes, Junior, I'll fix your tie." Too much to do! This will simply have to stop, he silently affirms. Now perhaps if he'd get up a half hour earlier—perhaps if—. But right now he must hurry along.

A friendly gadgeteer extends a thrice-welcome and extra hand to hurry-DO-hurry fans by giving them a telephone holder so they can talk, listen, peel potatoes, write, knit, apply nail polish, or perhaps beat up a cake or roll out a pie or two while consoling other Marthas who are very much hurried and burdened with much serving.

There's work that wants to be finished, there's a letter that needs to be written, there's a friend who wants us to call—so much—too much—to do. But let's resolutely refuse to sabotage a perfectly lovely day with our hurrying to and fro. Come forward, girls! Let's stake a claim and do a little pioneering in the realm of peace, quiet, orderliness—where there is no hurry, neither scurry nor worry, and this foolish business of doing a dozen things at one time or running around to the merry tune of a mile a minute is stopped. Let's resolve to slow down a bit, do ONE thing at a time, to remain calm, poised, sweet-tempered on all occasions, too. Right this way, girls. What's your hurry?

Slow Sue

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

Baby's Daily Schedule, Carefully Planned, Fits In Happily With the Mother's and Dad's

By Jane Kirk Huntley
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Little joyous bits of humanity, grinning and gurgling and bubbling over with fun, kicking at the air and clapping their hands with the pure happiness of being . . . Babies! What is their place in this modern world?

Totalitarian governments would say that parents today are, or should be, too busy to provide and care for their own children, and that babies must be taken over by the State, brought up in little impersonal herds, separate from mother and father and home.

America does not believe that. America believes in the influence for good of mothers and fathers and homes. It believes in the right of Americans to rear their own children, to teach them their own customs and religion, to cherish them, grow with them, and share their joyous natures. And Americans everywhere are proving that it is possible, even in these hurried days, to make normal, happy homes for little folks.

I'd like to tell you of three such examples, of which I know. I'll call them the cases of Mr. and Mrs. A., Mr. and Mrs. B., and Mr. and Mrs. C. This article will deal with Mr. and Mrs. A.

In former times men worked "from sun to sun," but nowadays the radio, airplane, movies, telephones, and other inventions have given many men peculiar working hours. Mr. A. is a newsreel commentator. He has no regular hours, but must be on call, so that whenever a reel comes in, the sound may be worked out immediately, before its news value is lost. Mr. A. may be called to work any time from 2 p. m. to 11 p. m., and may return from work any time from 5 p. m. to 9 a. m. the next day. In addition, Mr. A. has a radio news broadcast at 8 a. m. on Sundays, for which he must be up at 5 a. m., and other engagements may call upon him almost any time of the day or night. Sometimes he works 24 hours without stopping, and then has a day or two with nothing to do.

Babies Prefer Regular Hours

Now, as everyone knows, babies prefer to keep regular hours, because, like athletes, they are in training for many athletic events—crawling, climbing, bouncing, and walking. So when Baby A. arrived, many readjustments were called for. Mrs. A., who had devoted all her attention to Mr. A., now found she must divide it wisely between her husband and baby. Her most important job, she realized, was to be always fresh and rested, and able to bring cheer to both baby and husband, so she stopped waiting up for Mr. A.'s return and began keeping baby's regular hours.

Now Mr. A. comes and goes at his own times, tiptoeing carefully when the rest of his family are asleep. And likewise, Mrs. A. arranges for quiet in the house while Mr. A. sleeps on well into the morning. Baby A. likes to play and crow when she wakes up, so she is moved from her crib in the bedroom she shares with her parents to her indoor playpen or her portable basket-bed in order not to disturb her father.

Her Daily Schedule

Now that the baby is six months old, here's Mrs. A.'s schedule, showing how she divides her day between her husband and baby and leaves some freedom for herself, too.

6 a. m.—Nurses baby and goes back to bed. Baby sleeps or plays.

7:30 a. m.—Rises, bathes, and dresses.

8:15 a. m.—Breakfast. Gives baby orange juice.

9:15 a. m.—Prepares baby for bath. Baby kicks and does other exercises which she finds most delightful when completely stripped.

9:30 a. m.—Baby's bath.

10:00 a. m.—Nursing and cereal, followed by baby's sun bath in back yard. After this she goes to sleep in her carriage outdoors.

11 a. m.—Mr. A. rises, shaves, and dresses. Mrs. A. prepares his "brunch," which is usually hearty, consisting of fruit, cereal, toast, and eggs. Mrs. A. joins him in eating her lunch.

12:00 m. (or whenever opportunity arises) — She accompanies Mr. A. at piano while he practices singing to keep in condition for vocal engagements. Mr. A. can accompany himself, but Mrs. A. has always enjoyed sharing this activity with her husband.

1:00 p. m.—Baby wakes and has drink of water. (Mrs. A. says she had to set a definite time for this, in order not to forget that babies get thirsty, too.) Baby plays in outdoor pen till

2:00 p. m.—Bottle feeding, plus strained vegetables mixed with yolk of hard-boiled egg, and applesauce for dessert, followed by brief nap.

3:00 p. m.—Mrs. A.'s part-time maid arrives, cleans house and prepares dinner. Mrs. A. must supervise her and occasionally helps, but is thus able to leave baby to go shopping or visiting friends. She usually gets out at some time during each day for a change of scene.

5:00 p. m.—Baby's play time, and Mrs. A. picks her up or lets friends and relatives hold her then, but not otherwise unless it is necessary.

6:00 p. m.—Nursing and cereal. Baby goes to bed.

6:30 p. m.—Dinner. Mr. A. is usually home at this time, although he may be a little late, or have to leave immediately afterward. If he is unable to be home, Mrs. A. dines without him, and keeps his food warm in double boiler until he returns.

7:30 p. m.—Maid has washed dishes and leaves. Between 10:30 and 11:30, when she retires, Mrs. A. wakes baby for last nursing of the day. Mr. A. gets himself a snack in the kitchen before going to bed when he returns from work.

The A.'s found that a baby's needs could easily be included in their three-room city apartment. A crib and chest of drawers fitted nicely into their bedroom, and baby's "bathinette" is kept in the kitchen where she is bathed. Her little basket-on-wheels is rolled about the house as desired, her playpen is kept in the enclosed garden at the back of the apartment, and her carriage is stored for handy use in the basement.

Baby Goes Traveling

"Baby comes first always," Mrs. A. says, but like every good mother, she sees to it that daddy is not neglected on this account. The A.'s do not let their baby prevent them from enjoying week ends in the country. Recently, they spent a week end with friends at a near-by lake. They left after the 10 o'clock feeding, and arrived in time for the 2 o'clock one. Their folding baby carriage fits into the car easily, and baby travels in the portable basket that was her bassinet the first three months after she was born.

After her 2 o'clock feeding at the lake Baby A. was put into her carriage in the yard, and left under an older person's watchful eye, while Mr. and Mrs. A. went swimming. She was fed again before dinner and put to bed in her carriage for the night.

In the evening Mr. and Mrs. A. left her again in the older person's charge and drove into town with their friends. In the morning baby basked in the sunshine on the terrace while her parents breakfasted. Mrs. A. took along a dishpan, which she set in her hostess's kitchen sink for baby's bath, using the drainboard for the bath table.

If Mr. A. were not so handy and willing a helper, having him about the house during the day might be a hindrance to Mrs. A., but he cooperates gladly. Caring for their baby together has given the A.'s a greater sense of co-operation in their home life than they ever knew before.

First of three Tuesday articles.

So That's Where They Go!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Now, don't tell me that the soldiers and sailors are using four sheets to a bed!" said a woman recently. "I know they aren't, but then, why all this talk about conserving sheets?"

This reasonable question could be asked about a lot of other things, because in many cases it is almost impossible for the uninitiated to recognize the connection between shortages of commodities in civilian life and supplies needed for the defense forces.

Tracing down the answer in regard to sheets throws much light on what is happening throughout the whole field of manufacture.

The Pepperell Manufacturing Company takes us behind the scenes in "The Pepperell News Sheet," which it issues to its wholesale customers. This paper reports that Pepperell Mills, geared to peak production for defense purposes, is turning out fabrics for use in many phases of the war effort.

Some of these fabrics and their uses are: Sheets—for Army camps; table felts—for coverings for laundry-roll covers in Army laundries; poplin—Zelan finished, to be made into windbreakers for land and air forces; shirting—for shirts for the Army; herringbone twills—for fatigue uniforms for the mechanized forces; sanforized chambrays—for fatigue shirts for the Navy; canton flannels—for outside dressings for wounds; canton flannels—to be used in powder plants; twills—to outfit Army cooks; jeans and drills—for backing cloth abrasives used in finishing fine machinery in tanks, guns, planes, ships, etc.; drills—for pocketing for uniforms; shoe linings—for lining Army shoes.

The company is still making sheets in limited quantities for its customers, but its first job is the war effort—and that is the way all patriotic manufacturers are planning today.

This explanation makes it easier to understand why many products not directly of use in the war are becoming scarce or disappearing entirely. Even when an article has no military usefulness, the raw materials going into it or the machines which manufacture it may be required to make something needed by the Army, Navy, Marine or Air Forces. What they need, we civilians can certainly find a way to spare—cheerfully!

Easy Use for Leftovers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If in the refrigerator you have some leftover salmon, and not an idea of what to do with it, it's time to call upon a can of cream of mushroom soup. With its help, a platter of crisp golden croquettes is a matter of minutes.

Salmon Croquettes

1 cup canned salmon
½ can cream of mushroom soup (condensed type)
1 tablespoon onion juice
1 cup, or less, of bread crumbs or cracker crumbs
1 beaten egg, or 2 tablespoons evaporated milk
Salt and pepper to taste

Break up the fish with a fork, but do not mash. Reserve the liquid. Add soup, onion juice, seasonings, beaten egg (or evaporated milk) and as much of the crumbs as the liquid will take up. It must be thick enough to hold together when spooned up. In a frying pan melt enough fat to cover the bottom well. Drop the mixture in by tablespoonfuls, and fry until brown. Serve with India relish mixed into salad dressing for a sauce.

Hashed brown potatoes, jellied tomato salad, and a lemon meringue pie go very nicely with these croquettes.

P. M.

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
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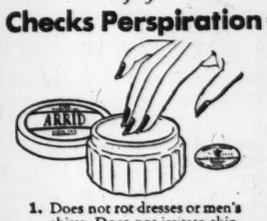

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, March 3, 1942

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Work Projects To Enrich Liberal Arts

Black Mountain, N. C.

It is the opinion of many leading educators that today, in time of war, education is obligated as never before to train our youth in the meaning, the duties and the benefits of a self-governing state. National unity now and reconstruction later depend upon whether young people are educated for responsible citizenship, as well as in the higher learning which perpetuates our culture.

Black Mountain College was founded to work out educational methods its founders and sponsors believe to be suited to this changing world. During the past 18 months it has been adapting its educational policies to contribute to the national defense program; and now that the United States is at war, the College is devising and putting into effect measures of direct assistance in the war effort. Both students and faculty are collaborating in the planning and the activity.

Black Mountain College was founded in the fall of 1933 by a group of 19 students and 11 teachers who became convinced that the freedom to conduct a genuine experiment in education for democracy could be attained only by establishing an autonomous college community. Such a college, unhampered by the dictation of trustees, alumni, or president, was set up in the Craggy Mountains of western North Carolina. The faculty, which is carefully selected, both men and women, participate actually and legally in its government.

Students From All States

A sliding scale of tuition enables students of all economic backgrounds to attend, the geographical distribution covering half the states of the Union, as well as several foreign countries. In this democratic and cosmopolitan atmosphere the College believes that it has found a means not only to attain high academic standards but also to produce well-rounded, responsible and mature students who can, when they graduate, carry the obligations of citizenship.

Black Mountain College offers a liberal arts curriculum including art, architecture, textile design, dramatics, music, the natural sciences and mathematics, languages and literature, anthropology, psychology, philosophy, and the social studies. There are no required courses, but students plan their own work in consultation with the faculty. The first two years are intended as a period of exploration, during which a student may find his true bent and during which he may gain a broad background for later more specialized studies. Graduation is based on the accomplishing of a Senior Division Plan of Study in which the candidate is rigorously tested by examiners from other colleges.

The College is a social unit, having its own recreation and social life as well as its daily work. The contact between student and teacher is a natural and informal one. Meals are held in a common dining room and faculty studies are interspersed with student studies in the studies building where each student will have a private room. In the men's and women's dormitories students have roommates, and there are faculty members in residence. Social dancing, concerts, plays, lectures, and outdoor sports provide recreation.

Last June the College moved from quarters it had leased for eight years to its own permanent home which had been prepared during the preceding year through a Work Program in which old buildings were renovated and new ones constructed. Most of the labor has been done and is being done by students and faculty under the direction of the College's Professor of Architecture, A. Lawrence Kocher, who was for many years editor of the "Architectural Record."

Besides the very substantial savings it has effected—almost half of building costs—this Work Program has provided practical training and experience for the students and has kept them in good physical condition. Men who have entered into military service have commented upon the advantages to them of these two aspects of the Work Program. Both men and girls have dug ditches, mixed cement, laid foundations, installed heat and electricity, done interior finishing, and have watched the main 75-room building rise high above their heads—higher even, it seemed to them, than the surrounding mountains!

The Work Program includes farming, landscaping, and maintenance, as well as building construction. The work is voluntarily assumed, each student signing up at the beginning of each semester for from one to three afternoons of work a week, depending upon his schedule and his strength.

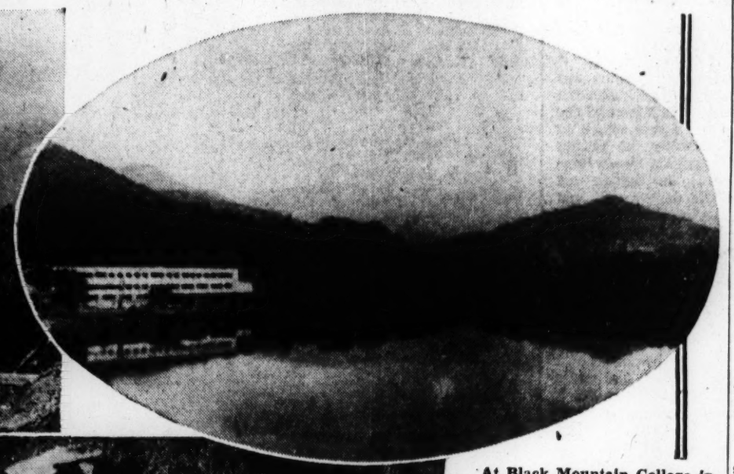
Education for Citizenship

The amount of work a student does bears no relation to the fee he pays, nor is he compensated for it. This direct assumption of responsibility for community tasks is one of the ways in which the student educates himself for citizenship in democracy. High standards of workmanship are set and are maintained by the supervision and instruction of the architect and of the construction director and his professional assistants.

The central work of the College, intellectual and artistic studies, has not suffered from the Work Program, but rather has been enhanced by it. Thus one of the College's original educational concepts—that some manual work is a necessary ingredient of general education—has been thoroughly tested.

In harmony with the Government's farm expansion policy the College is developing and enlarging its farm in order to supply as much as possible of its own food. By this means, and a number of others, the College plans in a few years to become self-supporting. Having no endowment, it depends on fees and gifts for its operating income and for its capital expenditures. A $100,000 fund-raising campaign launched by students and faculty during the Christmas holidays is in large part necessitated by these latter, for the conversion of what was originally a summer resort into a college campus is costly. Without the Work Program it would have been prohibitive.

Aside from this capital investment, however, a substantial portion of the $100,000 that is being raised will go to enabling students of limited means to acquire a college education. If every student paid the full fee of $1200 for room and board and tuition the College would be self-supporting now. But it is believed that educational opportunity should be offered to students for what they are as well as for what they have, and fee reductions, amounting last year to almost $40,000, have to be made up through gifts. The minimum fee of $400 leaves only a small margin for tuition after living costs have been paid.



At Black Mountain College in North Carolina, the students know what it is to swing a pick-ax or build a wall. Upper left shows a group beginning work on the foundations of a new wing of one of their college buildings. Behind them is the first wing, now nearing completion. Upper right, this unusual college building in the lovely Craggy Mountains of North Carolina is a result of sharing responsibilities. It was built by student and faculty labor. Below, a group of top college students. Both men and girls dig ditches, mix cement, lay foundations, saw, nail, and hammer. They are said to have saved for the College far over $25,000, and got a lot out of it, too. Academic work does not suffer, they all agree.

A Searchlight on Propaganda

Basic English

45th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In Lesson 43 I showed the value of Basic English in introducing children to literature: how a background of a story or a plot given to the child in Basic will serve to introduce him to a book, and how the young person can be brought to a higher appreciation of a passage of literature if he has been through the mental exercise necessary to translating it into Basic.

Today I have in mind the value of Basic in a more sinister field of language—that of propaganda. The young person who is aware of the double function of language, the "scientific" and "emotional" aspects,—or in the terminology of Mr. Ogden, "referential" and "emotive" language,—has no doubt formed an unconscious habit of assessing words by this meter. He will vaguely mistrust words which seem to him to be too full of emotional content. This good habit, however, unless carried to its logical conclusion, will result in stultification.

It is not enough to mistrust emotive words. It is necessary to analyze them. We shall then find that many of them are the richest and most valuable words in our language.

My purpose today is to show how much more knowledge can be gained from analyzing—and that is what a translation into Basic English does—a piece of persuasive literature than by dismissing it as propaganda. The passage is from "Mein Kampf," and it is perhaps unfair to note that we might have done better to scrutinize this masterpiece during past years than to have thrown it aside with the ridicule which it did not deserve.

The followihg passage is from the English translation of "Mein Kampf," by Adolf Hitler (published by Houghton Mifflin):

"Just as in general the presumption of spiritual achievement lies in the racial quality of the given human material, thus also the individual's education has to focus upon and promote first of all physical health; for within the masses, a healthy, vigorous spirit will be found only in a healthy and powerful body. The fact that geniuses are somtimes physically badly formed, even sick beings, is no objection. They are the exceptions which, as everywhere, prove the rule. But if the mass of people consists of physical degenerates, then out of this swamp a really great spirit will arise only very rarely. His activity will in no case be rewarded with great success. The degraded rabble will either not understand him at all, or it will be so weakened in its willpower that it will be unable to follow the soaring flight of such an eagle."

And here is a Basic English translation:

"In general the chance of doing things on a level higher than the physical is dependent upon the *race*, or branch of men of the same blood, and in the same way the education of every man is dependent upon physical well being and it is necessary to give this first attention, for within the masses, if the higher qualities of men are to be strong and healthy, they will have to come from strong and healthy bodies. The fact that *geniuses*, those men having more brains and qualities than most, are sometimes badly formed in body, even ill beings, is nothing against this argument—they are those things not covered by the general rule which, as everywhere, give support to the rule. But if the masses are mostly physically feeble, then out of this dirty wet earth a high being will come only once in a very long time. His acts will in no way come out well for himself. The common low masses will be unable to take in his ideas, or will be so feeble in their purpose that they will be unable to go after the high flight of such a strong bird."

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

Basic English May Have a Great Future in India

By G. Delap Stevenson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Two Indian clerks were walking home together through the Simla bazaar. They were junior secretarial staff from one of the great Government departments. The bazaar was altogether Indian—the writer being the only European in the crowded street—but the two clerks were talking earnestly in English. They used it proudly because it was the language of the educated. It was also practical, for the two men came from districts hundreds of miles apart and their local tongues were mutually incomprehensible.

The use of English by two ordinary Indians between themselves, shows what enormous possibilities there are in India for the use of Basic English. English is the language of government and commerce for 400,000,000 Indians, and it stands out from a complex confusion of many different Indian languages. A system which can make English more easily and more thoroughly understood should be of great benefit to this huge population.

Amid So Many Tongues

In India language is a matter of political feeling. Many nationalists are in revolt against the preeminence of English and wish to make Hindustani the universal Indian language. This, however, is not easily accepted in the large districts where no Hindustani is spoken. Also, within Hindustani itself there are two scripts, one used by Moslems and the other by Hindus, so dissimilar that they have to be learned separately, and there are frequently bitter quarrels about which should be used on public occasions. Hindustani itself is not one of the classical languages of India, it is a lingua franca which grew up when the Moghul Empire spread over the country. Apart from many minor languages and innumerable dialects, there are nine major Indian languages which are used by All India Radio.

With this background even violent nationalists acknowledge the necessity for English as a second language, particularly as an instrument for reaching the world outside India. Indians want the mother tongue, however, to have first importance, and therefore would like the teaching of English to be as simple and quick as possible.

Basic English fulfills this need and the important Congress leader Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru has spoken strongly in favor of it. The same attitude has been taken by Indians who love their own culture but are also loyal to the British connection. Among them is Sir Abdul Qadir, the Moslem scholar and government official from north India, and the Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, prominent in education in the great Indian State of Hyderabad.

Within Four Years

Basic English began to be widely considered in India about four years ago. It was made known by Mr. Adolf Myers, a journalist on the staff of the Times of India in Bombay, who came to England to study it. He returned to India to found the Orthological Institute in Bombay. The Times of India has kept in close touch with the Institution's work and undertakes publishing for it. The idea of Basic English appealed to Indian schools and colleges and by 1940 it was claimed that there were 40,000 Basic Way pupils in British India, excluding the Indian States, which are under their own rulers. Altogether there are about 1,800,000 Indian boys and girls learning English in secondary schools in British India.

Among the Indian States, Hyderabad, the largest of them, was the pioneer in Basic English. It was taken up officially by the education department, and teachers were trained for its use both in secondary and primary schools. In this Moslem State, Urdu, the Moslem form of Hindustani, has been maintained as the language for education through the schools and in the Osmania University. English has remained a second language, as the nationalists claim it should, and it is therefore natural that Hyderabad should be interested in a simplified English. Two other leading States, Gwalior and Jodhpur, have also officially taken up Basic English.

Officially Adopted

Though Basic English is being used in Indian States where English is definitely a second language, it has also been officially adopted in Ceylon, where English is used for practically all secondary education. Mr. L. McD. Robison, the Director of Education, introduced it there.

At present English takes the place in India which Latin did in medieval Europe. It seems a practical and unifying means of furthering the country's internal contacts. It is also useful for her contacts with the outside world, and these are likely to increase after the war. A number of Indian commercial firms are at the moment considering whether they shall teach their staffs Basic English. With growing independence, Indians will deal directly with the outside world, and will be less able to depend on being interpreted by Hindustani-speaking Englishmen.

If Basic makes English more widespread it should help the growth of real democracy in India. At present there is a great gulf between those who speak English and those who do not. It has been said that modern India has created yet another caste, "the caste of the educated." Whether in order to get a job or take a place in social life, English is necessary for advancement, it is needed equally at dinner parties and in the office.

In factories and mills a widespread knowledge of Basic English among the workers might prevent much industrial trouble. In the past many labor disputes have started through simple misunderstandings of what was said. An English or Hindustani-speaking manager often has to deal with several different languages and dialects among the workpeople. The advantages of Basic English have indeed been so clearly seen in India that the idea of working out a Basic Hindustani has been put forward.

Through the Editor's Window

Why Study a Foreign Language?

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the recent public school developments that deserves our attention is the shift in emphasis in the method of teaching foreign languages. If you were among those a few years ago who studied French or German for several years, reading quantities of "classics" which you laboriously translated into English a few lines for each lesson, and applying rules of "grammar" to the forming of detached sentences from English into the foreign language, and since then have forgot what little you so laboriously learned—you know what I mean.

For happily it is different today. And if it is not different in your local schools you have a right to ask why and insist that it shall be

* * *

The idea now is to give children some understanding of the culture, the customs, the attitude of mind of the peoples who speak the language. There is less emphasis on the language as an end in itself and more on it as a means of communication with another way of life. Naturally, too, there is less emphasis on translation, on grammar, on written prose transcriptions and far more on everyday conversation.

Particularly interesting today is some of the teaching of Spanish. You know, of course, that since the people of the United States at long last began to wake up to the opportunities of knowing their American neighbors to the south, the study of Spanish has taken a great leap ahead in the schools and colleges. Coming at the time it does, furthermore, the awakening of interest in it in the public schools offers hope for improving the methods of teaching foreign languages throughout.

* * *

For events in Europe have shown us all that the mere learning of foreign languages does not necessarily achieve international understanding and friendship. Europeans have always studied one another's languages, yet look what we have! It must be, then, the way the language is taught that matters.

This is what more and more teachers of foreign languages in the United States are thinking.

In an interesting bulletin of the United States Office of Education recording a nationwide investigation of "Inter-American Friendship Through the Schools," (1941, No. 10, 15 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.), many of these changes of emphasis in the teaching of Spanish are described. Especially encouraging is the gradual tendency to include Spanish in grades below the ninth. Texas, naturally, is taking the lead in this.

* * *

"Extensive reading about South Americans is done in English, to supplement the work. Latin American backgrounds are considered more than those of Spain. The children are helped to gain a knowledge of the people, their ideals, their customs, their literature, art, music, dance, their geography, and their industries. Through pictures, plays, radio, recordings, films, contacts with Spanish-speaking people of the community, and through actual correspondence with children of the schools in South American countries these are made vivid and a genuine experience.

* * *

In the High Schools there are also Spanish clubs, Pan-American forums, assembly programs, and other more familiar activities. In the social studies or core portions of the curriculum are increasingly found courses in the culture and life of Latin-American countries, helping children to know more about their neighbors to the South. These are, of course, in English, although fruitful correlation with the classes in Spanish language teaching is often reported as part of the plan.

This is only the briefest of hints concerning one of the most encouraging aspects of modern American public school work. This changed emphasis in language teaching deserves active citizen interest and sturdy citizen support.

A Tuesday column

Closed and Open Professions

The Closed Professions—require mastery of a considerable body of knowledge and techniques. Since this cannot be acquired "on the job" or through apprenticeships, there are recognized professional schools. Medicine is the best example of a closed profession. But because the medical profession wants its members to be educated, the prospective physician must go to college first. Then he takes his professional training.

The Open Professions—do not require mastery of a considerable body of particular knowledge and techniques. In them, a person fortified with a good general education can master most professional details on the job by actual experience or apprenticeship. It is not desirable or necessary that these details crowd out general education. Examples of open professions are business careers, civil service, journalism, teaching, public administration, scientific research, and countless others. Most professions are open, and they should be kept so—and the success of men who did not "place all their educational eggs in one basket" speaks for itself.

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The Home Forum

Portrait of Pablo

It is the finest thing in the world, he tells me, to be a young bull and spring coming on. We discuss this as we walk home from the meadow where I have planted oats, and where, against my wishes, Pablo likes to go. Every morning I find him where he ought not to be, and every morning he is delighted to be himself in this beautiful green world. Sometimes he is in a neighbor's grove, eating oranges off the trees; once he almost went to jail for eating a man's pear crop. He has no conscience; for his sake, it is I who suffer embarrassment. Forbidden fruit is ever Pablo's favorite. But, of course, he doesn't look at it that way. He is young, happy, and the good things of earth are spread out for his delight.

In that he differs from our ridiculous ox, Sweetie Pie. Let me catch Sweetie Pie where he does not belong and Sweetie Pie is consumed with guilt. One shout from me and he is scuttling home, not stopping for fences in the way. I fear it is Sweetie Pie who has taught Pablo to be disrespectful of fences. It was Sweetie Pie who found Pablo, when Pablo was no more than a white dot on the face of the earth. Sweetie Pie has always felt the little white bull to be his personal property and he has influenced Pablo accordingly. The other youngsters, Billy and Daniel and El Toro, stay home and behave themselves.

* * *

Now we walk home in the morning; the sunshine has not got all the way down the hills, and a shadow still spreads halfway across the valley. The little frogs are stopping their piping down in the duck pond, and the quail are stirring among the hills and calling out for the new day. The cottontails haven't yet gone to bed for the day; their hurrying tails are nodding white blossoms. Night marks are still on the dusty road; there are the beautiful prints left by 'possums, small perfect hands pressed into the soft road. Daintily a small skunk has walked this road, and rabbits have left trails that look hurried. Chains of bird tracks cross and recross, the paws of a bob-cat have left their mark, and I want to stop and look at what may be the footprint of a coyote. But Pablo, uninterested in stories the dust may tell, scuffs along and begins his morning chanting. There is a swinging rhythm to his mumbling, which is punctuated by loud buglings every so often; such a mighty voice has Pablo that the mountain sends back an echo. He gives a hop and a bounce, because the morning is too good to be walked through: one must do a certain amount of cavorting.

* * *

Then we come to Pablo's own tobacco tree that grows there by the road. Almost every morning, since he has been big enough to walk this road, Pablo has a fight with this little tree. Every time he sees it, it is as though he has never seen it before; it is an enemy newly sprung up to confront him. He stares at it in shocked and surprised wonder, takes a belligerent stance, turns his head a little to the side and blows until you can imagine smoke and sparks flying from his nostrils. Surely his eyes have reddened; or is that just reflection from the early sun?

Pablo paws the earth and begins his battle cry. It is a rumbling fit to shake the staunchest tree, and then he charges and the tree shakes in truth. His fierce sprouting horns wrestle with it mightily; he pushes and snorts and his tail, aloft, is like a banner. His haunches move as though his forehead were a pivot, he dances with his back legs, his tail-end moving in a half circle while his hard young head makes that tree bend as though a hurricane hit it. It is a marvelous battle and it ends as suddenly as it begins, the terrified tree still shaking as Pablo gullumphs triumphantly down the road.

* * *

He stops and stares, for he has spied something lovely. A herd of black and white dairy cows is grazing its way across a green field. Pablo trumpets, the cows raise their heads, and all at once the whole herd is filled with merriment and comes cavorting across the field to stare at Pablo over the fence. Then what does he do but strut! No bantam rooster ever did better. He marches along the road and the cows watch him and he nearly bursts with pride. Then, knowing how easily he could clear that fence and go frollicking across the field with the whole happy herd, I decide he had better hurry home and Michael, who is with me, decides likewise; so dog and bull go flying.

As soon as he is at home, Pablo remembers the calves. He is fond of the two new heifers, so he must look them up and see if they have grown since yesterday. The mothers, Fawn and Sally Anne, are so used to Pablo's daily inspection that they scarcely take their noses out of the grass as he walks to where the calves, cuddled together, are sleeping. At the touch of his nose, they come awake, stand up and stretch, though they are too sleepy to play now. They feel friskier at sundown time; then they run until they are puffing and Pablo runs with them, and spins himself around and pretends he is going to bunt them clear over the top of the mountain. This delights them so that they start bunting each other, pushing fierce little foreheads together and bracing their legs as they shove.

* * *

But, in the morning, they blink in the sunlight and feel warm and sleepy, only mildly pleased to see Pablo's big white face. He stares at them quietly, seeming to admire them as much as I do. Katie, Sally Anne's, is a beautiful child; but Fawn's calf, Banjo, is something special. Fawn's calves almost always are unusual in some way or another. Little Banjo's charm is in her chunky, bull-like build, her round head and eyes so big that, first, you see two great eyes and sometime later realize that the rest of the calf is there, too. She is as soft and as full of personality as some little animal out of Walt Disney's picture.

Now Pablo is no longer the fierce bull who battled the tree. He is quiet, and growing sleepy, as though the sight of the drowsy calves makes him feel languid. Little Banjo stares at him with those eyes that stare so well; then she settles down, tucks her knees under her and starts sleeping again. Pablo wanders a few steps before he settles down to a day of napping and cud chewing.

Until evening I can forget that I know him.

* * *

By the time I am doing the night feeding and milking, our part of the earth becomes aware that Pablo is upon it. There is nothing he likes better to do than to get all the bull calves pushing each other around; it is as though he tries to teach them all to be big brave bulls like himself and Sweetie Pie. If the little bulls are off over the hills grazing somewhere, he will start shoving Bucky and the young goats around; and both the sheep and goats enter right willingly into the fun. One time, just at dark when he was playing with Bucky and the goats, the heifers and the little bulls all came home from the hills, running like shadows down the trail. At once a brawl started, even little Micky, two months old, trying to push his elders around and getting himself in everyone's way. There were strange rumblings as some of the young ones tried to bellow bull-like and found their voices cracked childishly, which must have been embarrassing for them.

In the dimness I watched the "melée of horns, and hoofs, and heads That wars and wrangles and scatters and spreads —" though horns were scarce as the battlers were all too young to have more than sprouts; but they probably imagined grand ones on themselves. It was all play, but the huffings and puffings of the wrangling ones sounded impressive; and soon the whiteness of Pablo was the plainest thing to be seen, for in the night the others were dim shadows. Always the white one that was Pablo was moving steadily forward, which meant that he was pushing one of the smaller ones backward until, perhaps, it would say the equivalent of "uncle."

* * *

Suddenly something new happened. With amazing rapidly, the white one went walking backwards. At first I wondered if Pablo were deliberately letting one of the little ones push him, to give the youngster self-confidence; and then I knew what was happening and it made me laugh. Sweetie Pie had joined the fray and was taking an upstart yearling down a peg or two.

But Pablo wasn't vanquished.

At bedtime I heard such great roarings, rumblings, and thunderings that I went outdoors to see just what Pablo might be celebrating now.

As far as I know, he was challenging the moon to come down and fight. Except for him, none of the cattle were around; and he was marching up and down the road in solitary dignity and shouting at the sky.

When I called to him, he stopped his challenging and, when I put my hand on him, he turned into a young calf again. He wanted his nose rubbed and his ears scratched. The moonlight was on his white coat and it was shining like satin, velvety soft under my hand. Lamb-like he permitted himself to be led inside the pasture gate and then he went off grazing, and I wondered where I would find him next morning.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

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Corot's Two Rules

In 1846 Corot was awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honour. His father, having achieved the rank of captain in the National Guard, thought at first that the decoration had been meant for him. Convinced finally that it was for Camille, he remarked: "The boy seems to have talent, after all"; and he doubled "the boy's" allowance. About this time Corot again changed his approach to his art. He became less interested in Italy, whither he had made a third journey in 1843, and turned wholeheartedly to French landscape. Perhaps Rousseau and the forming Barbizon group had an effect on him. The rather stiff trees of his earlier pictures begin to move, and the atmosphere is lighter, stirred by the breezes. Thus at the age of fifty he begins the work that is to give him his world-wide reputation, that is the truest Corot, popular and poetic, ethereal and mysterious.

It was in this period, after his fiftieth birthday, that he first sold one of his pictures. He pretended to be inconsolable. "Up to this time," he said, "I have had a complete collection of Corots, and now, alas, it has been broken!" . . .

Throughout his life Corot had insisted upon two things: that the artist should be himself, should not be carried away by "influences"; and that he should always keep his eyes open for new horizons. "Have an irresistible passion for nature," he said: but he warned that nature must be seen with the eyes of a visionary, of a discoverer. Among his rare notes upon painting is this: "Follow your convictions. . . . It is better to be nothing than to be the mere echo of other painters. When one follows somebody, one is always behind. . . . Sincerity, self-confidence, persistence." — From "The Story of Modern Art," by Sheldon Cheney. (New York: Viking.)

By Courtesy of the Walters Gallery, Baltimore, Maryland, to The Christian Science Monitor

"Very Early Spring": *A Painting by Jean Baptiste Camille Corot*

Jean Baptiste Camille Corot (1796-1875) was the son of a tradesman and a fashionable dressmaker. The parents gave encouragement to their son's gift, making it possible for him to travel and familiarize himself with the masters. Although he was inspired by the Italians, he seemed really to be the artistic descendant of the great Frenchmen, Claude Lorraine and Nicholas Poussin, both of whom are recorded as French classicists. Corot carried on their elevated and poetic mood in the manner in which it reflected the spirit of the nineteenth century.

Corot was a Barbizon painter, one of a group of Frenchmen who moved into the country in the 1830's and painted nature. But that movement was no passing fashion. It was really a new departure; a pivot, we might say, of art history. Corot's visualization of wooded areas, of restful retreats in the forest, show how the modern artist finds inspiration in his own environment. They are more domestic, more intimate, more modestly scaled than the imposing classical forebears. Yet, while the subject source alters, the mood of tranquil exultation remains. Corot is expressing his love of nature, his wonder, his delight. That objective is universal, irrespective of fashion and period, irrespective of race or culture patterns.

Corot painted with a feathery stroke of the brush, achieving a silvery tonality. His manner became extremely popular and there was a widespread demand for his canvases. Like the nature poets of England, Corot tranquillized life in an epoch of change and strain.

DOROTHY ADLOW

The Power of Divine Mind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Men are seeking a remedy for evil today perhaps more earnestly than ever before. Particularly do they long to find a means of bringing wars to an end. Christ Jesus taught the power of God-directed thought to overcome the evils that claim to limit or trouble mankind. In his healing work he proved the power of good over evil, and he declared that others could do the same. He said (John 15:7, 8): "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you. Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit; so shall ye be my disciples."

His followers therefore should pray in accordance with his teachings; and it is the transcendent privilege of each one to strive so clearly to understand his teachings and so fully to abide in the Christ, Truth, that he may prayerfully ask and receive of the power which is far beyond the comprehension of materialistic thought.

In harmony with the teachings of the Master, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in all her writings sets forth the supreme power of Truth and Love, the omnipotence of divine Mind, and the present availability to humanity of Mind's infinite power. She says in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 209): "The world would collapse without Mind, without the intelligence which holds the winds in its grasp. Neither philosophy nor skepticism can hinder the march of the Science which reveals the supremacy of Mind. The immanent sense of Mind-power enhances the glory of Mind. Nearness, not distance, lends enchantment to this view."

The great fact that God, divine Mind, is the only power is becoming more and more apparent to those who look to Him for help and inspiration. The beneficent nature of divine power is seen to be a scientifically demonstrable reality. Moreover, the unconquerable power of divine Mind is available to mankind in every hour through righteous thinking. It comes from God to individual consciousness through His spiritual ideas; and, because God is omnipotent, it is adequate to destroy the belief in evil and discord as having reality or power.

Regardless of material appearances, this illimitable divine power, in the measure that it is understood and utilized, is even now destroying the causes of war, and thus helping to end war. It is overcoming sin, poverty, and disease, and conquering sorrow and death; and this process, whereby the human mind and body are cleansed of weakness, inharmonies, and impurities, will go on until suffering, want, sin, and conflict disappear from human experience. Men have not as yet sufficiently realized their divine right to utilize the inexhaustible power of good over evil, Mind over matter, and Love over hate. False thinking is the cause of war; and its remedy unquestionably consists in bringing more fully to light the power and vitality of Truth, as expressed in liberty, justice, mercy, and brotherly love.

Mind creates and governs the universe; but this universe is spiritually mental, not material, not a mixture of good and evil. God, Mind, is good; therefore His creation is entirely good. The belief in the reality of evil, however, cannot be ignored; it must be rightly met in order permanently to be destroyed. Since good is real, evil, its direct opposite, must be unreal. It can be nothing but a troubled dream from which we must all sooner or later awaken to the glorious perfection of real being, and unlimited happiness, health, peace, and harmony. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 325), "He who has the true idea of good loses all sense of evil, and by reason of this is being ushered into the undying realities of Spirit."

Salvation from the dream of mortal life can be realized only through the understanding of the allness of God, divine Mind, and the perfection of His ideas. Application of this understanding in human experience overcomes belief in the claims of evil, whether manifested as domination, ignorance, cruelty, dishonesty, tyranny, or any other phase of sinful sense.

Those who understand the power of divine Love can use this remedy for every ill, even in the very midst of discord. In this way they not only experience God's protecting love, guarding them from harm, but are able to help others to do so as well. If it is their duty to bear arms, in defence of right, an understanding of Love's presence and power cannot make them less efficient as soldiers, but can make them more so, since their motive would be to aid in the protection and deliverance of men, women, and children from slavery, oppression, religious persecution, robbery, and want.

Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 35), "The design of Love is to reform the sinner." Any unrighteous attempt to gain dominion over mankind by the use of material force, fraud, cruelty, and mesmerism cannot succeed. God forever sustains the ideas which reflect Him. Love must eventually reign in every heart, and God's will must be done "in earth, as it is in heaven."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Wood

In the woodland, if I go,
There will be marks of birds on snow,
And prints where rabbits leaped and fell
In January's citadel.
And I will smell the winter smell
Of water frozen under trees,
And jays will flash from bough to bough
In brazen bright blue ecstasies.
And I will know which tree to touch
And where to shove the ice away,
To see if frost has dug in much
Or partly vanished from the clay.
And in the middle of the wood
The tip of February's wing
Will slip a gold and yellow hood
Between the winter and the spring.

ELIZABETH JANE ASTLEY

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Le Pouvoir de l'Entendement divin

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

Aujourd'hui les hommes cherchent plus sérieusement que jamais un remède contre le mal. Ils aimeraient tant trouver le moyen de mettre un terme aux guerres! Jésus le Christ enseigna que la pensée gouvernée par Dieu peut vaincre les maux qui prétendent limiter les humains ou les affliger. Dans son œuvre de guérison, il prouva que le bien l'emporte sur le mal; il déclara que d'autres pourraient obtenir les mêmes preuves. Voici l'une de ses promesses (Jéan 15:7, 8): "Si vous demeurez en moi et que mes paroles demeurent en vous, demandez tout ce que vous voudrez, et cela vous sera accordé. Voici comment mon Père sera glorifié: c'est que vous portiez beaucoup de fruits, et alors vous serez mes disciples."

Quiconque veut suivre le Maître doit prier selon l'esprit de ses enseignements; et chacun de nous voit s'ouvrir devant lui cette sublime perspective: s'efforcer de comprendre à fond les leçons évangéliques, de demeurer si complètement dans le Christ, la Vérité, que l'on recevra, en réponse aux prières, un pouvoir dont la portée échappe aux pensées matérialistes.

Conformément à ce qu'enseignait le Maître, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, expose dans tous ses ouvrages le pouvoir suprême de la Vérité, de l'Amour, l'omnipotence du divin Entendement, l'accessibilité présente du pouvoir infini dont ce même Entendement est la source. Elle écrit, à la page 209 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Sans l'Entendement, sans l'intelligence qui rassemble les vents dans ses mains, le monde s'écroulerait. Ni la philosophie ni le scepticisme ne peuvent retarder la marche de la Science qui révèle la suprématie de l'Entendement. Le sens de l'immanence de l'Entendement-force rehausse la gloire de l'Entendement. La proximité, non la distance, prête de l'enchantement à cette perspective."

Ceux qui cherchent en Dieu le secours et l'inspiration remarquent toujours davantage ce fait capital: Dieu, l'Entendement divin, constitue le seul pouvoir. Ils s'aperçoivent que la nature bienfaisante de ce pouvoir divin est une réalité scientifiquement démontrable. De plus, l'invincible pouvoir du divin Entendement est à toute heure accessible aux humains qui pensent selon la justice. Venant de Dieu, c'est par Ses idées spirituelles que ce pouvoir touche la conscience individuelle; dès lors, comme Dieu est omnipotent, l'on voit disparaître la croyance que le mal ou l'inharmonie ont une force, une réalité quelconques.

Malgré les apparences matérielles, ce divin pouvoir infini, dans la mesure où les hommes le comprennent et l'utilisent, détruit actuellement les causes de guerre et contribue à mettre un terme aux conflits. Il maîtrise le péché, la pauvreté, la maladie; il vainc l'affliction, la mort; et cette action, qui purifie l'entendement et le corps humains dont elle chasse la faiblesse, les inharmonies, les impuretés, continuera jusqu'à ce qu'aient disparu, même sur le plan humain, la souffrance, la pénurie, le péché, les conflits. Les hommes n'ont pas encore compris leur droit divin suffisamment pour utiliser l'inépuisable pouvoir du bien sur le mal, de l'Entendement sur la matière, de l'Amour sur la haine. Le faux penser est la cause de la guerre; il est hors de doute que le remède consiste à mettre davantage en lumière le pouvoir et la vitalité perpétuelle de la Vérité, qui s'exprime par la liberté, la justice, la miséricorde et l'amour fraternel.

L'Entendement crée et gouverne l'univers, mais cet univers est spirituellement mental; il ne saurait être matériel ou consister en un mélange de mal et de bien. Dieu, l'Entendement, est bon; aussi Sa création est-elle entièrement bonne. Toutefois, l'on ne peut feindre d'ignorer la croyance à la réalité du mal; pour la détruire d'une manière permanente, il faut y faire face avec courage. Puisque le bien est réel, le mal — son contraire absolu — doit être irréel. Sans doute n'est-ce qu'un pénible rêve dont nous devons tous une fois ou l'autre nous réveiller pour saisir la glorieuse perfection de l'être réel, le bonheur, la santé, l'harmonie, la paix sans limites. Mrs. Eddy écrit (*ibid.*, p. 325): "Celui qui a la vraie idée du bien perd tout sens du mal, et en vertu de ceci pénètre dans les réalités impérissables de l'Esprit."

Pour être sauvé du rêve que représente la vie mortelle, il est nécessaire de comprendre la totalité de Dieu, du divin Entendement, et la perfection de Ses idées. En appliquant cette compréhension dans les circonstances humaines, on peut vaincre la croyance aux prétentions du mal, quelles qu'en soient les manifestations: despotisme, ignorance, cruauté, improbité, tyrannie ou tout autre aspect du sens pécheur.

Ceux qui comprennent le pouvoir de l'Amour divin peuvent employer ce remède contre tous les maux, même dans les situations les plus difficiles. De cette manière non seulement ils connaîtront par expérience l'amour et la protection de Dieu qui les préserveront du mal, mais ils pourront aider leur prochain à faire de même. Si le devoir exige qu'ils portent les armes pour défendre le droit, leur compréhension de la présence et du pouvoir de l'Amour augmentera plutôt qu'elle ne diminuera leurs forces, car ils poursuivront un but élevé; ils aideront à protéger, à délivrer les hommes, les femmes et les enfants que menacent l'esclavage, l'oppression, la persécution religieuse, le pillage et la misère.

Mrs. Eddy déclare (*ibid.*, p. 35): "Le dessein de l'Amour est de réformer le pécheur." Elles sont condamnées à l'insuccès les tentatives injustes pour dominer sur le genre humain par la force matérielle, le mensonge, la cruauté, le mesmérisme. Dieu soutient éternellement les idées qui Le reflètent. L'Amour finira par régner dans tous les cœurs, et la volonté de Dieu se fera "sur la terre comme au ciel."

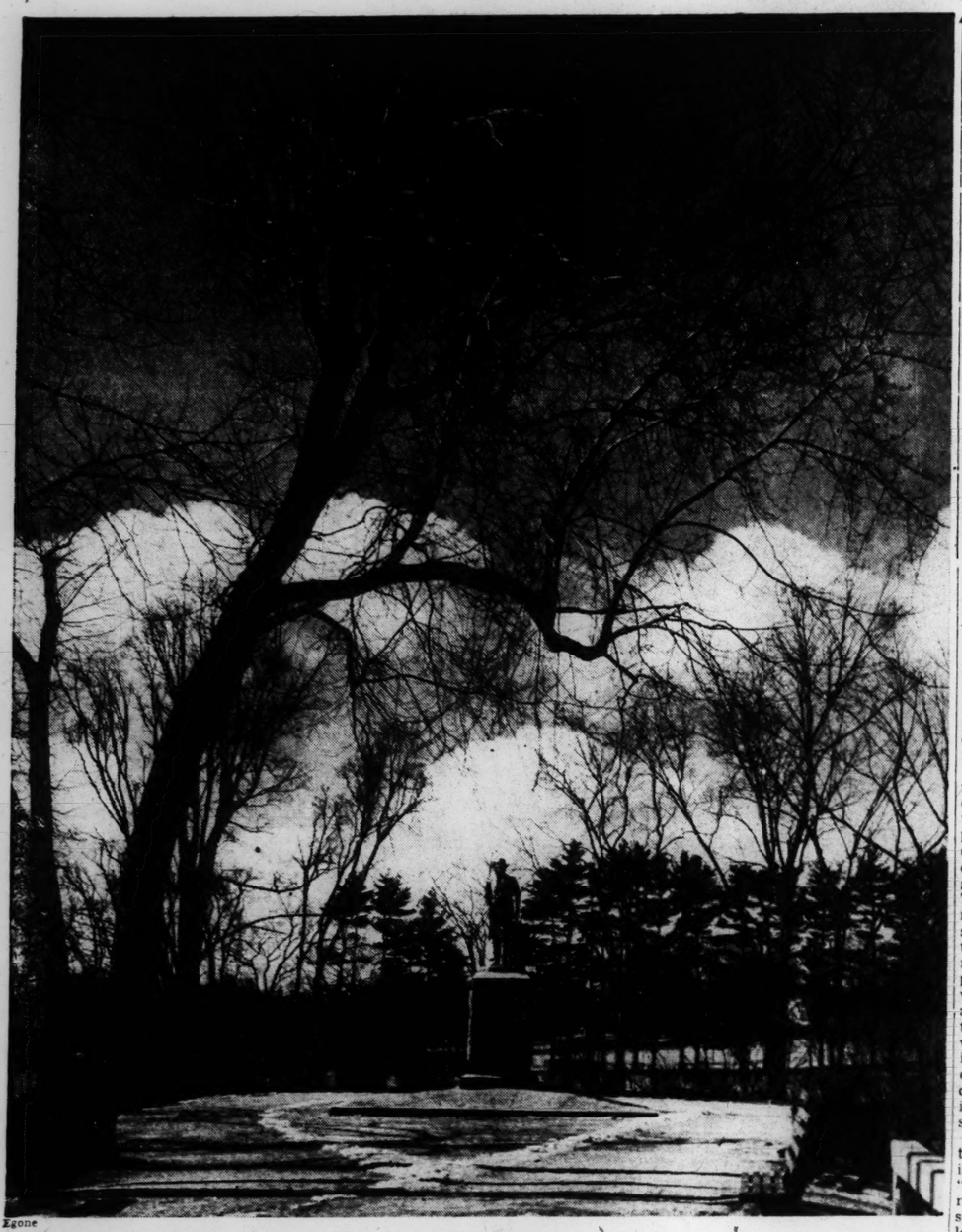
Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Roots Are Quickening

The roots are quickening beneath the sod;
Although the wind is fingered, still, with frost,
And sky is bleak with somber tones of gray,
The sap is stirring languidly. The time
Will be at hand before another month
When we shall see again the swelling buds
Of elm and maple, and the first faint green
Of grass along the distant pasture slope.
The birds will be returning, and the brooks
Will soon emerge from winter chrysalis.
The days are lengthening; the setting sun
Reflects its lingering rays, and farming men
No longer do their chores by lantern-light;
The spring will be upon us, over-night!

BILLY B. COOPER

Americans at War: Those Who Came for Freedom Fight to Preserve It



Egone

"The task that we Americans now face will test us to the uttermost. Never before have we been called upon for such prodigious effort. Never before have we had so little time in which to do so much . . ."—Radio address by President Roosevelt, Feb. 23, 1942.

While Roland Hall Sharp, Latin-American expert of The Christian Science Monitor, has been seeking the inside story of wartime activities in Central and South America, R. H. Markham, the Monitor's well-known writer of intimate phases of American and European life, has been observing at first-hand key centers of war efforts in the United States.

Following is Mr. Markham's first contribution to their joint series of articles, "Americans at War."

The three photographs of Daniel Chester French's statue of the Minuteman at Concord on this page, were made for The Christian Science Monitor by Egone.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — I have two acquaintances, both of whom are sincerely devoted to America and democracy. One is a gifted writer and eloquent speaker. She has made a very lucrative profession of her aversion to Hitler. Fighting totalitarianism has brought her fame and fortune. The other acquaintance is an Indiana farmer. He, too, loves America very much. His whole life is a story of rugged independence and of opposition to coercion. He is from a pioneer family of fighters. He is democracy personified. In the present struggle against Hitlerism he has already lost his farm, because of a defense project, and has seen his two sons depart as soldiers to distant battlefields.

The burdens of this total war are very unequally distributed. Most of the heaviest burdens fall upon those whom we may call the plain people, that is, upon persons who don't make speeches, don't write, don't have state jobs, and don't get their names in the papers. These furnish most of the soldiers, most of the marines, most of the seamen who go down when our oil tankers are torpedoed, most of the miners, steel workers, and tank producers, as well as the farmers who milk the cows, feed the hogs and raise our food. The preservation of democracy and the survival of the United States of America depend upon the multitudes og obscure men and women who do not provide the torrents surging from printing presses and radio stations.

Such a statement does not mean that leaders are unimportant and is certainly not directed against the "brass hats." I deplore the irresponsibility of glib writers and speakers who constantly attack all leaders and make a profession of arousing distrust in the people toward their pilots and helmsmen. What would auto workers do without a Ford! What would the fight on Luzon Island have been without MacArthur! What would our industries be without Edisons!

Mutual Dependence

Nothing could be plainer than that human development depends on leaders. But it is just as clear that leaders without plain people are helpless. Such people will play an utterly decisive role in America's present war. So, let us wander about, from city to city, from town to town, from farm to farm, and observe how the North Americans are taking the war.

The first striking impression one receives is that a very large proportion of them are rather new Americans, living in new places, working at new jobs. This gigantic war task, also, is entirely new for them. The whole philosophy of fighting is new, waving the United States flag is rather new; even speaking the English language is new for many Americans. Our very nation is startlingly new—and untried.

When the war between the States ended there were only 32 million inhabitants in the United States—now 132 million. Seventy years ago Texas had 619,000 inhabitants, now nearly six million more; since 1870 Minnesota has grown from 440,000 to almost three million; California has added more than six million to its 510,000. In 1870 there were only two cities with 500,000 inhabitants each, only one with a million. Then Chicago (now 3,400,000) had only 300,000; Philadelphia (2,000,000) 674,000; Detroit (1,623,452) 79,577; Pittsburgh (672,000) 139,000. Three-fourths of us Americans were still farmers 70 years ago.

Within the memory of many people still living our population has more than tripled. Fully half of us have come to America or are the descendants of persons who came to America within the lifetimes of many of our everyday neighbors. Since the days when a living uncle of this writer was hoeing potatoes in Illinois and then riding in a covered wagon to Kansas, no fewer than 35,000,000 Europeans have streamed into this country.

What's Underneath

This America of ours, now entering the most momentous struggle of modern times, consists of the amalgam made from these new and older settlers, of the cities they have built, the farm states they have settled, the educational systems they have developed, the industry they have formed, and the social philosophy they have worked out. Naturally, we are all asking: how will these plain people, in town and country, assembled from a hundred lands, moved by heterogeneous traditions, inheriting age-old enmities toward one another, receiving meager incomes, troubled with never-ending debts for cars, furniture and homes, hating the very idea of war and distrusting the old world from which they have fled—how will they meet the present test? Only time will tell, but there are many reasons for confidence.

The farmers are successfully undergoing a dislocation such as they haven't experienced since the Civil War. Hundreds of thousands of acres of farm lands are being taken for war projects so that farm families by the thousands are being forced to give up their houses. Every state in the Middle West has been affected in this way. Arkansas, for example, gives the impression of having become the very abode of Mars himself. Indiana has an even larger number of gigantic new war plants. One Kentucky project alone has forced almost 1,000 farm families from their homes. Illinois fields have been made sites for munition factories; Ohio's gardens are raising bombs; West Virginia valleys grow T. N. T.; and peaceful Wisconsin plains are yielding dynamite.

Many of the farms which are now being taken by the Army are homesteads of pioneers, who accepted every hardship in order to escape forever from the war lords of the Old World. Now war drives them from their homes. Some of their schools are being torn down, and their churches razed; powder dumps are being dug in their graveyards.

And this drastic dislocation is but the beginning of the story of our farmers at war. They are asked to produce more than at any time for two decades, yet their sons are taken for the Army, their hired men have flocked to munition plants and the production of farm machinery is stringently curtailed. The farmer's day has become longer and his work harder.

It is a striking fact, also, that most American farmers are older people. Many of their sons and daughters long ago left for the more glamorous and comfortable cities. Factory whistles seemed far less raucous than the matinal crowing of roosters or the mooing of cows. Now the middle aged who remain have to work more strenuously even than their pioneer parents, whose stern pictures look at them from parlor walls.

In this hard, rather lonely toil, there isn't much enthusiasm. All farmers in all lands and ages have hated war, Americans perhaps most of all. All farmers tend to be isolationists, ours most of all. Their whole early history consisted of a trek out of the world into wildernesses, where they sought an independent life beyond the imperatives of kings or generals. Ever west and farther west went Britishers, Irish, Scotch, Germans, Norwegians, Swedes, Finns, Czechs, Swiss, Dutch, Italians, to make a free society beyond the reach of outside masters. They have considered war the schemes of city schemers. They are little moved by the eloquence of highly paid city patriots. But they are as deeply attached to liberty as any people in the world, even as warmly as William Tell's Swiss. And they are working with all their might at this war, in the same mood as that in which they scrupulously clean up their farms.

The plain people of the cities present a different sight, but not a very different mood. They constitute the most cosmopolitan population to be found on earth. Each American metropolis resembles every other. As one rides a street car or bus through the workers' quarters of any industrial center, he might well imagine himself in every other. Pittsburgh is as Philadelphia; Detroit as Pittsburgh; St. Louis as Detroit. Buffalo makes you think of every other city; in Chicago they are all gathered up.

Each consists of cities within cities. In every one, as you take a long ride in a street car, you hear many foreign languages and much "broken English." The Slovak tongue gives way to Polish; then Hungarian-speaking passengers take the seats vacated by Polish speakers; after that a black wave sweeps in and recedes, Abraham's children enter and leave, then Serbs and Croats take seats—across the aisle from each other, not exchanging greetings—Finns ride out their section in silence, Italians animately take over the vehicle and in turn make way for seven sorts of Ukrainians.

In 1930, two-thirds of the 4,249,614 inhabitants of Massachusetts were classified as "foreign white stock." Barely one-third of the Bostonians were "of native white stock"; only a third of the inhabitants of Buffalo were "native white stock," 25 per cent of the Chicagoans; 27 per cent of the Clevelanders; 32 per cent of the Detroiters; 30 per cent of the Garyans; 29 per cent of the Milwaukeeans; half of the inhabitants of Los Angeles; 27 per cent of the Pittsburghers, and a third of the San Franciscans.

Americans of Slav origin say their people stoke the fires and tend the forges in America's arsenal of democracy. Hungarians man the lines from which flow the tanks, Czechs dig the iron for cannon, Scandinavians fell the timber for ships, Italians dig the caves for shells, Germans make the tools for freedom's weapons, Jews collect the old iron and other scraps, all help mine the coal.

Refugees From Despotism

These are little Atlases, combining into one huge Atlas, on whose shoulders rests American industry. Until now many of them have been largely outsiders, living in second-rate quarters, on the edge of American life, making up "Little Italies," "Little Russias," "Little Polands," and referred to as "foreigners." These people came here to escape ancient despotism; will they now risk all they have so laboriously gained to fight that ancient despotism?

The outcome of this struggle depends on their answers to that question. They will not give a single answer, for these groups have differing attitudes. But, generally speaking, this writer has found them responding much as the farmers respond. They are sad. They came here to get away from war. They don't want to fight. Many are uneducated and somewhat mass-minded; some are strongly influenced by leaders not trained in American traditions.

America has more often called these people "wops" and "hunkies" than "brothers" and "sisters" and has left them to settle on pretty drab streets, in rather dreary suburbs or mining towns. Yet most of them are loyal to the United States above everything else on earth. As a rule, they prefer a sport spectacle to a patriotic meeting and are rather cold to emotional appeals, but most are working with all their might and with complete loyalty at war.

Ours is a strange and marvelous nation, more heterogeneous than any other in history. We have clung to a belief in peace as no other mighty people and shunned world entanglements with an almost fanatical persistence. But we are conscious of having the greatest of all national heritages and seem to be preparing to fight for it with a devotion and power that have never been equaled.

Egone

"The Summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country, but he that stands it now deserves the love and thanks of man and woman."—Thomas Paine as quoted by President Roosevelt.

To Change the Subject:

We Look to the Minuteman . . . . . *By Margaret Williamson*

This is easily the proudest period of the Minuteman's career since young Dan French's statue of him was unveiled at Concord, on April 19, 1875. To be chosen as the symbol of the Defense Bond poster—what more distinguished an honor? And who more deserving of it?

For all our lives, many of us have honored the Minuteman. The mere mention of him has lifted up in our hearts a grateful vision of courage and alertness to duty; the sight of him, pausing there with his hand on the plow, beyond the modern replica of that "rude bridge" across the little river, has brought a new fire to the spirit and a quick salute to all brave achievement. For he was ready. He did not flinch.

Again and again we have gone to commune with him there, where certain respected and not unknown citizens of Concord first greeted him on the hundredth anniversary of the Concord fight. As we have lately been reminded, it was one of New England's rawest spring days which met President Grant and his Cabinet, men who had traveled north from Washington for the ceremony; the day which saw both Lowell and Longfellow march in the procession, which heard Emerson read his poem that has echoed ever since on the lips of school children:

By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard 'round the world.

We all have taken friends to visit the Minuteman—friends of many nationalities, perhaps—sometimes with trepidation, always with pride. Often these people have regarded the beautiful figure, so exquisitely poised for action, with a measure at least of understanding; but then they have turned readily away, absorbed in the pressing concerns of their own day. Seldom have they failed to feel a hushed sense of awe for all that the Minuteman implies in this human world of men. But one Englishwoman caught and expressed the statue's highest import.

She was one who had traveled in various parts of the earth, had admired its most beautiful things and its noblest. Now she had come to the New World, reaching out for an appreciation of the contribution which it had made and would still inevitably make to the unfoldment of human progress. On that softly radiant day, she strode quickly upon the little bridge at Concord and over the pebbly path to the Minuteman statue. For a long while, she said nothing: just strode around him, staring hungrily at his lean face, at his straight back, at his taut silhouette. Finally she stopped; then joyously, fervently, she held out both hands in one great sweeping gesture. And this is what, at last, she said: "You do know that he belongs to me just as much as he does to you? You do know that, my dear?"

The writer could have cried: because her friend had caught the deeper import, because she had understood, because she dared to put into words that understanding. Yes, he belongs to the whole world which cares for courage, for uprightness, for freedom. Yes, he does belong to England as much as to America. And never more poignantly than today.

Intimate Message: Washington

Congress Bothered by Disclosures of 'Kick-Back' System . . . . . *By R. L. S.*

Congress has been feeling in a rather chastened mood lately. Its quick reversal on the pension matter showed its new sensitiveness. The public just didn't like the idea of Congress voting itself pensions in time of war. For a few weeks members attempted to hold their lines, but then they caved in. Congressmen realized from unmistakable signs that the public mood was not suitable for pensions.

Another development has occurred recently on Capitol Hill which has not attracted much attention outside, but it has also bothered Congressmen. It is the testimony of Mrs. Phyllis P. Spielman, a stenographer who worked in the office of the late Senator Ernest Lundeen of Minnesota, that she and all secretarial members of his office force had been required to "kick-back" part of their wages to the Senator. Mrs. Spielman's testimony was given in connection with the Grand Jury investigation, now under way, of the German agent, George Sylvester Viereck.

Mrs. Spielman's specific and detailed evidence is interesting because there have been stories over Capitol Hill for years that this "kick-back" practice prevailed. There is a good deal of talk about it at lunch time and in cloak rooms but little on the record because it would cost any secretary who admitted the practice her job. How much truth is there to these stories? If charges like these were made of any executive agency or department, there would be a congressional investigation instantly. But who is going to investigate Congress? On the other hand, if there is no investigation, it seems a little suspicious too!

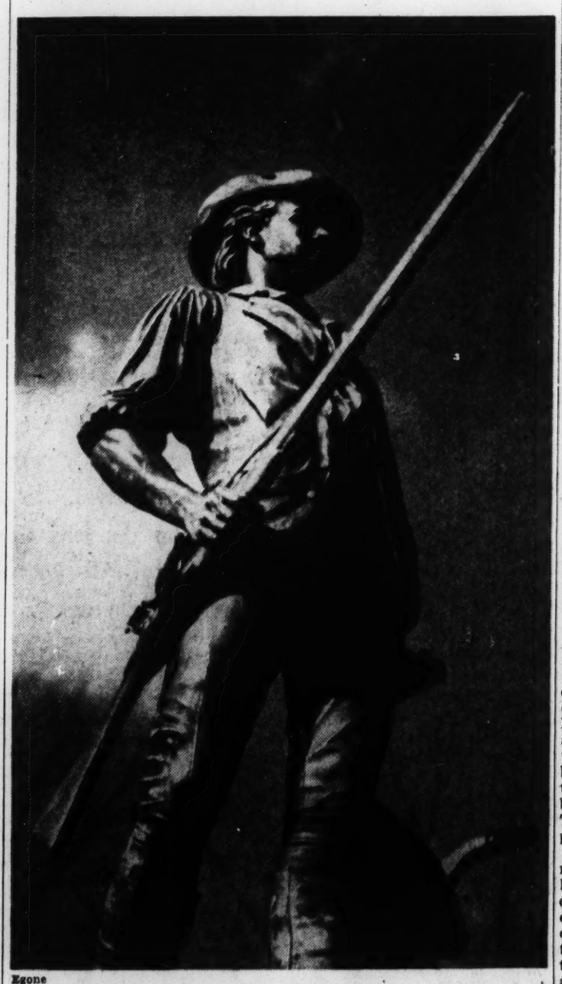
Most persons assume that Congressmen get a salary of $10,000. But this is only part of it. Each member of the House gets $6,500 extra as a secretarial allowance. Each member of the Senate gets $13,920 extra, for the same purpose. Members of the House and Senate can apportion their allowances about as they want among secretaries or stenographers. The rule in the House is that no staff member shall get more than $3,900; and the limit in the Senate is $4,500.

Now it will be seen that that is quite a sum to play with. Suppose Congressman X wants a stenographer. He can hire one in Washington for $25 a week. But in his home town there are a hundred competent girls who would be glad to come to his office for $20 or less. Congressman X hires a home town girl for $25 a week and the Government pays the bill, but the stenographer learns when she comes to the Capital that she is expected to put $5 a week of her wages into the "office fund." This is used by her employer for vague purposes which are never quite defined. This is what is known as the "kick-back" system.

An enterprising reporter of the Washington Post, Robert De Vore, has been making some investigations of the matter. Many Congressmen, he reports, acknowledge that the practice is carried on. "But why ask about kick-backs," said one stenographer, "when a Congressman has his wife on the pay roll who is theoretically a secretary, but who never comes near the office? Isn't that another form of the kick-back?"

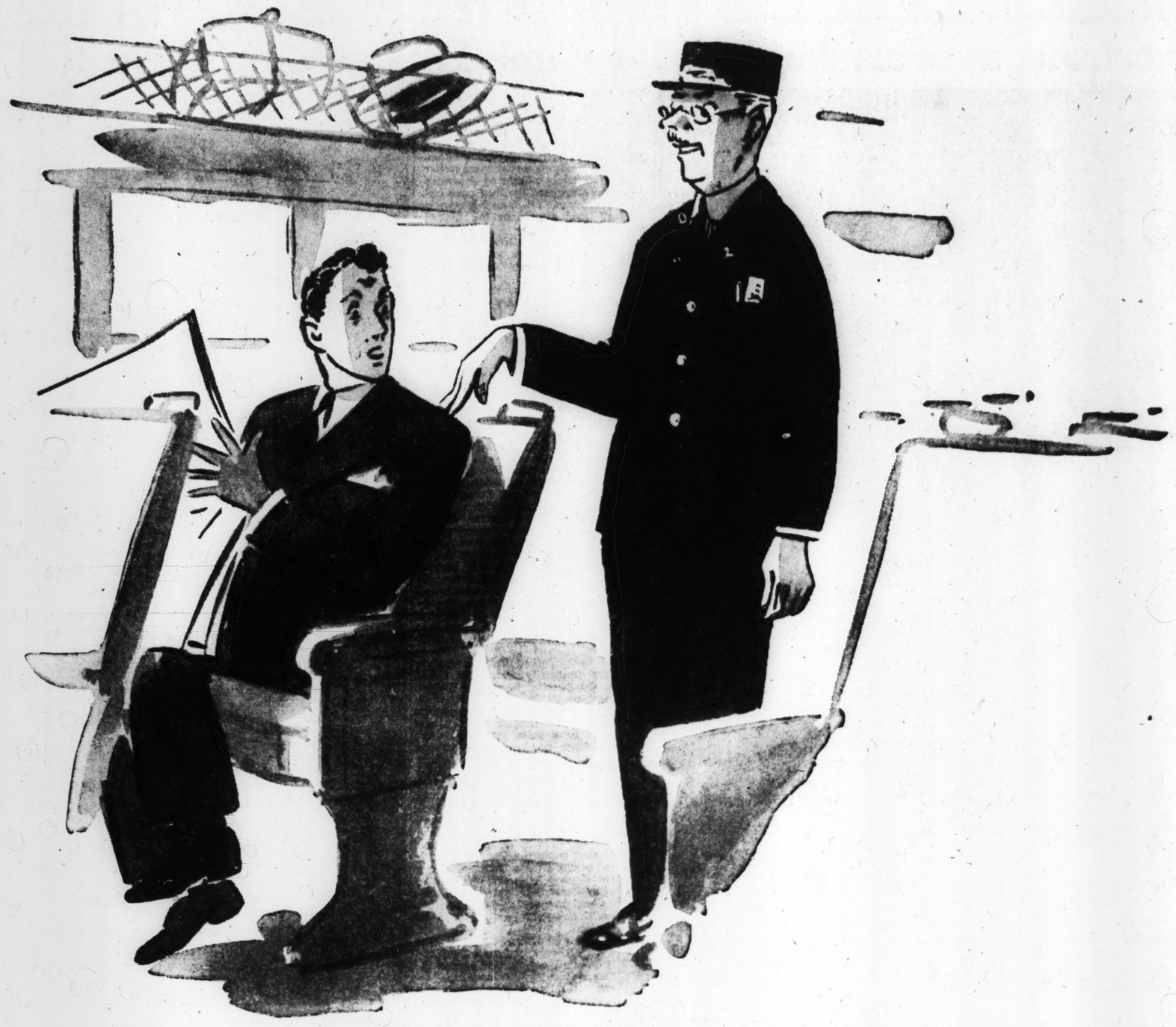
Here is a Senator, for example, whose son is a student in the University of the South who is also, for some reason, on the Government pay roll as a "clerk," getting $1,500 a year. The $1,500 from the taxpayer pays his college bills very nicely, thank you. Here is a Representative whose wife is theoretically his "secretary," at a monthly salary of $225, but when Mr. De Vore called up the congressional office she was not in. They said she could be reached at home, where she generally was. The wife answered the telephone pleasantly enough at home until the subject of the investigation was raised, when she abruptly hung up. Other cases follow the same pattern.

It would be a good thing if Congress would put its own house in order. Congress might find it hard to investigate itself, of course, but the pension reversal shows what wonders can be accomplished when public pressure gets strong enough.



Egone

The Minuteman of Concord has been recalled from stirring scenes of the past to serve as a symbol of patriotism and freedom at a time equally portentous to the future of the American nation. Sculptured as a youth by Daniel French, it evoked from the artist, 50 years after its dedication, an opinion shared by Americans at war today, "I still think it's a pretty good statue."



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Symphony Concert—Stage and Screen News—Midweek Radio Plans

Burgin Plays Novelties By Oscar Levant

Without gloves, if without baton is the same thing, Richard Burgin directed performance of the Sibelius Symphony No. 1 in E minor at Symphony Hall last evening. A stick certainly confines the hand of a conductor; or at any rate, by plain outcome of Mr. Burgin's governing the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the Sibelius work, freedom from the stick allows ease and suppleness of phrasing of an unusual sort. It makes the difference between precise division of the measures of the music into two, three, or four segments, as the call may chance to be, and a fluid run of sound through all the strokes. For Mr. Burgin, too, it makes the difference between routine time-beating and inventive interpretation.

Not that he ought to do the thing this way in the case of every composition he takes up, and not that every conductor ought to adopt the batonless method. But here was an instance of the idea faring well. It made a study of a repertory piece that might have been merely good and conventional into something excellent and individual.

* * *

Strange if the Boston Symphony should not develop a conductor out of its own ranks, and strange if the man in the first chair of the violins should not on occasion stand up to the desk on which the full score lies and cut a praiseworthy figure there. Twice strange, again, if the man in the first chair of the violoncellos could not take his place at the front of the platform and distinguish himself in a solo part: which is what Jean Bedetti did at this meeting of the Monday subscribers, appearing as soloist in the Lalo Concerto for Violoncello in D minor. Mr. Bedetti presented the composition like a show piece for his instrument, and at the same time like a symphonic work wherein he had a leading role. It is interesting, everybody acknowledges, to have a visiting artist come and display his gifts. The contrast of his style, formed from experience with many orchestras, and the style of the home organization is always something of a charm and a thrill. But the homogeneity of the style of a Boston artist with the Boston ensemble can be agreeable, too, and even exciting. The conversational exchange between Mr. Bedetti and the supporting executants had a liveliness and a familiarity that caught and held the attention of listeners and helped give the night's proceedings a special air of success.

* * *

Not to be passed over as insignificant or inconsequential were a couple of pieces of American music new to the town: "Overture 1912" and "Dirge," by Oscar Levant who was present and took applause. Of course we ask what the composer can be thinking about, stirring up so much strange sound amongst the choirs of a classic orchestra, introducing harmonies that are anything but harmonious and reiterating endlessly themes that are all angles and corners, and no curves or sweeps. Still, we become convinced, as the action goes on, that things are not illogical, even if they are irregular. The good old artistic qualities of proportion and of light and shade stand in evidence; and it is to be noticed that the players seem quite at ease. As for originality, a captious listener does not pick out strains that he has heard before somewhere: though can that be all there is to originality? **W. P. T.**

Hollywood Plans

Raoul Pene du Bois has signed a contract with Paramount. Mr. du Bois, who has designed scenery for a number of New York musicals, did the sets and costumes for the film version of "Louisiana Purchase." His first assignment under his new contract will be a Caribbean musical, "Happy Go Lucky," starring Mary Martin, Dick Powell, and Rudy Vallee.

* * *

"The Road to Morocco," with Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, and Dorothy Lamour, has gone into production. David Butler, who made "Caught in the Draft," is directing.

Eileen Darby; Graphic House

Scene From Lillian Hellman's Play, 'Watch on the Rhine'

Helen Trenholme, George Coulouris, Paul Lukas, Eric Roberts, and Lucile Watson in Herman Shumlin's production, coming to the Colonial Theater on Monday, March 16.

'Major Barbara,' Film Version, On View at Wellesley

"Major Barbara," which made its Greater Boston screen debut at the Community Playhouse in Wellesley Hills last evening, was produced by Gabriel Pascal, who ushered "Pygmalion" to its high screen success.

It took more than wit, energy, imagination, and fortitude under "blitz" attacks to turn "Major Barbara" into a film. It took a courageous determination to challenge the question of whether the movie-going public is ready for writing of this character.

* * *

"Pygmalion" was only an invitation. With "Major Barbara," Mr. Shaw sets in conflict several adult intelligences thrashing out a problem of tremendous moment—the problem of conscience versus compromise, not to mention the citizen's responsibility for the state of the world. You cannot loose the free play of adult intellect and emotion on these questions in the fashion of Mr. Shaw without dazzling the spectator. "Major Barbara" is immensely entertaining. But there is barb beneath the bait.

It is not a film that achieves a major degree of effect from the fact that it is a film. The camera is invariably subservient to the microphone. Not that Mr. Shaw has been ill served. Ronald Neame is a competent cameraman but he is seldom allowed—as he is in the departure of the heartbroken Barbara Undershaft and the cowed Peter Shirley from the Salvation Army shelter—to intimate a whole emotional climax in specifically camera terms.

* * *

Mr. Shaw cannot be acclaimed for mastering the limitations of the screen. Rather he is ignoring their existence and, in a sense, treating the film as a stage projection. The observation that if he were not Shaw he could not get away with it brings the obvious response that he is Shaw.

Nevertheless, he does risk giving an impression of looseness and disunity to those auditors unfamiliar with "Major Barbara." Might there not perhaps have been a greater clarification without any downright over-simplification? Perhaps this is carping. Mr. Shaw and his associates have brought out a brilliant film full of superb acting, wit, and fine, meaty talk. Does it matter that, in doing so, they may be offering a good deal of justification for the pedants who insist that the stage and not the screen is the arena for literary expression?

It is a trenchant picture, an attack upon unscrupulousness, upon profiteering and upon the disinclination of men and women to practice forthrightly the Christianly moral virtues to which they lay claim. The tone of the play has been altered occasionally and there has been some cutting. But the theme is as commandingly pertinent today as it was when Mr. Shaw wrote the play in 1905 and closed his preface with the hope that it was "both true and inspired."

Wendy Hiller again exhibits the strength, compassion, and emotion which carry Major Barbara through her crisis and to a happy solution built upon the young woman's sincerity of character as well as her idealism. Rex Harrison is sure as the Greek scholar and never better than when he is duelling with Undershaft. Robert Morley is bland, supercilious, ruthless, and engaging by turns as Undershaft, who is treated with a genially light touch and some of whose fiercer speeches have been eliminated entirely.

Robert Newton perhaps emerges with highest honors for his performance as Bill Walker, the East End bully who is won over not by the Salvation Army but by a job at Undershaft's. Mr. Newton realizes completely Bill's ungarnished truculence, the bewilderment and confusion accompanied by the refusal to be converted. His battle with himself, his efforts to receive chastisement, and Bill's famous speech, "What price salvation now?" are among the high lights of the picture. Emlyn Williams is capital as Snobby Price, who buys his "bread and scrape" at the shelter with bland lies about a lurid past.

The scoring by William Walton is effective, and technical contributions have measured up to the general level.

Shirley Temple

Juvenile screen star, who is to be heard once a week in a serialized version of Sally Benson's "Junior Miss" stories beginning Wednesday, March 4, CBS-WEEI, at 9 p. m. Miss Temple is now a high school sophomore.

Times Studio

Bruno Walter

To conduct "The Magic Flute" on March 20 and "Orfeo" on March 23 during the engagement of the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Metropolitan Theater.

'Louisiana Purchase' On Shubert Stage

"Louisiana Purchase" arrived at the Shubert last evening quite late in its career—even after the local showing of its movie version, in fact.

But despite its many months in New York and on tour, it is distinguished by freshness and vigor. From the chorus to William Gaxton and Victor Moore, every member of the cast last night seemed to be on his toes.

As Victor Moore said at the end of the evening, so far as he was concerned it seemed like a meeting with old friends, to be back in Boston—which had given a warm send-off to him and Mr. Gaxton in such earlier productions as "Of Thee I Sing," "Let 'Em Eat Cake," "Anything Goes," and "Leave It To Me."

This atmosphere of old acquaintance was accentuated by the fact that Mr. Moore's current interpretation of the role of the investigating Senator Oliver P. Loganberry is so reminiscent of his Vice-President Throttlebottom in "Of Thee I Sing."

Not all the humor in "Louisiana Purchase" depends upon lampooning of politicians and grafters. Following the general trend of musical comedies in late years, many of the lines and situations are definitely on the off-color side.

Besides William Gaxton and Victor Moore there is another old friend, Irene Bordoni, as Madame Bordelaise, proprietress of a colorful New Orleans restaurant.

Among the newer arrivals on the musical comedy stage who are included in the large cast is Vera Zorina—whose first success in this field was in "I Married an Angel," which opened in Boston several seasons ago. Her dancing is backed by effective George Balanchine ballet work.

Karen Cooper, who sings some of the more vigorous sections of Irving Berlin's score, has just arrived on the musical comedy stage in this production—coming by way of Philadelphia radio stations.

Among specialties which drew a particularly large measure of applause last night, was Bobby Johnson's skillful tap dancing.

D. M.

Opening Postponed

The opening of the Saroyan-O'Casey plays, under the title of "Life, Laughter, and Tears," scheduled for last night at the Plymouth Theater, was postponed to Wednesday evening.

"Miss Appleby Gets Her Answer," an original story by Val Burton, has been purchased by Paramount to be submitted in screen play form to Helen Hayes in an effort to win Miss Hayes back to the silver screen. According to the Motion Picture Almanac, Miss Hayes' last picture was "Vanessa—Her Love Story," made by M-G-M in 1935.

NBC Concert, Garand Talk To Be Heard

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Fritz Reiner, conductor of the Pittsburgh orchestra, will direct the first of two concerts tonight with the NBC Symphony Orchestra in Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture, and Symphony No. 1, in C, Op. 21, Berlioz's "Roman Carnival" Overture, and two modern works, the Mexican composer Revueltas' "Janitzio," and Wallingford Riegger's "New Dance," Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

John Garand, inventor of the automatic rifle that has drawn General MacArthur's praise, and C. Aubrey Smith, stage and screen actor, are among the guests to be interviewed by Eddie Dowling on "We, the People," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy is to do a bit of recruiting service in a talk on "The Army Seeks Officers," CBS, WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

Wednesday

"That Brewster Boy," already an established network program, makes its debut over CBS with Eddie Firestone, Jr., in the lead role, WEEI, 7:30 p. m. Shirley Temple is to begin a serialized version weekly of Sally Benson's book, "Junior Miss," currently playing in dramatized form on Broadway, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. Following her is Ransom Sherman, now moved to a new time, but continuing the activities of "Crestfallen Manor," CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Francisco Mignone, Brazilian composer, is to be heard in a keyboard recital of his Six Preludios, and a Sonata, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m. Rosemarie Brancato, Jan Peerce, and Robert Weede, are to sing some of the principal airs from Verdi's "La Traviata," in "Great Moments in Music," CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

The Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street, the Blue Network's swing session, returns to the local air over WBZ at 10 p. m.

Thursday

Grieg's Concerto in A minor is to be heard with Howard Preminger as piano soloist with the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m. A modern work, Rudolph Forst's Concerto for Cello and Orchestra, is to feature George Niekus as soloist, with Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra, in the "Sinfonietta" program, MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m. The first Piano Quartet is to play eighthanded arrangements of modern works—Prokofieff's Prelude in C major, Op. 12, No. 7, Fauré's "Romance Sans Paroles," and Dukas' "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," in its regular recital, Blue-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Bing Crosby, Jack Teagarden, and Mary Martin are to sing in Music Hall, NBC-WNAC, 9 p. m. Nigel Bruce of the screen will also be a guest. John, Lionel, and Diana Barrymore will be heard on Rudy Vallee's program, NBC-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Helen Hiett, correspondent who reported raids on Gibraltar, and A. Estelle Lloyd, an officer in the ambulance corps in France, are to participate in the America's Town Meeting discussion of "The War of Nerves," Blue-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Friday

Walter Damrosch is to feature five young American singers in the portion of his Music Appreciation Hour to be devoted to "The Voice," Blue-WBZ, 2 p. m.

Emanuel Feuermann, cellist, and Samuel Lifschey, violinist, are to be heard twice as duetists in the Philadelphia Orchestra concert in the Haydn Concerto in D major for Cello and Orchestra, and in Richard Strauss' tone poem, "Don Quixote." Eugene Ormandy begins the concert with Vivaldi's Concerto in A minor, MBS-WAAB, 2:30 p. m.

Howard Barlow has programmed Two Interludes from Elgar's "Falstaff," and Edward Burlingame Hill's "Sinfonietta for Strings," in his British-American Festival, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

Times Studio

Kerstin Thorborg

To sing the role of Ortrude in "Lohengrin," Thursday evening, March 19, at the opening of the Metropolitan Opera Association season in Boston at the Metropolitan Theater.

Art Exhibitions

Two water colorists are showing for the first time in Boston at the Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street: Alexander Crane and John Hare.

Mr. Crane is a resident of Farmington, Conn. He is now occupied in teaching art at Hartford. He paints water color within the bounds that have been established by New England aquarellists. His brush operates with smoothness and responsibility, touching off details and spreading in its wake transparent washes that tell as masses and spaces. He seems at his best when depicting views of an island which he owns, named No Man's Land. He has qualified the atmosphere with a searching brush and has used detail and accent effectively.

Floral subjects also come into the range of Mr. Crane's repertoire; lilies, anemones and cyclamen. He scales down to the narrowed perspective giving more play to form and surface design.

John Hare uses the water color brush differently. Drawing counts for more in his pictures. He manages to put a good deal of detail into the space allotted. Most of his subjects relate to the seacoast, town views, scenes at docks and fisheries. He treats the material studiously, making as clearly defined an image as possible. Ingeniously painted are some scenes overhung with mist. On the whole Mr. Hare's water colors differ from the treatment so common today in that medium. He prefers firm outlines, well drawn patterns.

There continues for another week in the large gallery at Vose's the annual display of the Boston Society of Water Color Painters. All in all there is a rather large representation of this most popular of painting mediums assembled at the galleries now. They make us ponder about the future of the medium and about the limitations with which our painters seems to be satisfied. The native tradition as it was characterized by J. S. Sargent and Winslow Homer has come close to the point of exhaustion. It seems now as though artists must seek a new manner of speaking in this fluid though tricky medium. Water color can give quick returns for a rather spare effort. There is danger of our painters resorting without challenge or responsibility to idioms that have become clichés of water color design.

* * *

In Subway Arcade

B. Vincent Abbott has broken new ground in establishing an art gallery in the subway arcade beneath the Little Building. He has opened a small gallery which will contain a great variety of pictures, with special consideration given to young painters of New England. There will be solo displays, and folios of aquarelles accessible to spectators.

Through March 7, water colors by Donald C. Dumont, a resident of Marlborough, will be shown. Mr. Dumont's pictures reveal a devotion to the town and rustic life with which he is closely familiar. He paints the hills and trees, the old houses and churches. He works with facility and grace, and is inclined to use his brush sparingly. Drawing counts for a good deal with Mr. Dumont, who indicates contours with more specific reference than is common with New England water colorists.

On the walls are drawings, oils, gouaches, sketches by a number of young painters, who show how vigorous and imaginative our younger generation proves to be under the impetus of foreign inspiration. **D. A.**

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theater

Shubert—
"Louisiana Purchase," with William Gaxton, Vera Zorina and Victor Moore, and Irene Bordoni. Music by Irving Berlin. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Hotel Statler—
Boston Morning Musicale concert. Gladys Swarthout, mezzo-soprano. Lester Hodges at the piano. 11 a. m.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"The Prime Minister," John Gielgud and Diana Wynwood. 2, 4:20, 6:45, 9:05.

Exeter—
"Week-End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. "Sundown," George Sanders, Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

Fenway—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis, Jimmy Durante, Monty Woolley, and Ann Sheridan. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:35, 4:55, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodward, Tom Brown and Zasu Pitts. 11:25, a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Metropolitan—
"Song of the Islands," Betty Grable, Victor Mature and Jack Oakie. 10:05 a. m., 1:10, 3:05, 6:50, 9:45. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris and Jean Parker. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope, Victor Moore, and Vera Zorina. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:40, 9:45. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"Hay Foot," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer and Noah Beery, Jr. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:05. "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:20, 9:15.

Paramount—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis, Jimmy Durante, Monty Woolley and Ann Sheridan. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:40.

R-K-O-Boston—
"Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 10 a. m., 12:29, 2:58, 5:27, 7:56, 10:25. Stage Show: 11:32 a. m., 2:01, 4:30, 6:59, 9:28.

Scollay—
"Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope, Victor Moore and Vera Zorina. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Three Travelogues — China's Second Burma Road Through India—Java—Trinidad," "Main Street on the March," "Sittin' Pretty," "Popular Science," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Hay Foot," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer, and Noah Beery, Jr. 11:50 a. m., 3, 6:05, 9:10. "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10.

Trans-Lux—
"Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:10, 10. "Man from Headquarters," Frank Albertson 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:30, 9.

Uptown—
"Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 3:05, 6:35, 9:55.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Two Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 1:45, .

Allston: "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. "The Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney and Humphrey Bogart. 2 and .

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger. 2 and 8.

Regent: "You Belong to Me," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "The Feminine Touch," Don Ameche and Rosalind Russell. "Riders of the Purple Sage," George Montgomery. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Babes on Broadway," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.

Brookline Village: "Babes on Broadway." Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3, 6:05, 9:20. "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis. 1:45, 5, 8:05.

Cleveland Circle: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "Mr. District Attorney in the Carter Case," James Ellison. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Look Who's Laughing," Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "They Died with Their Boot On," Errol Flynn. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

University: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 2:30, 5:45, 9:00. "The Perfect Snob," Charles Ruggles. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

Strand: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 1:45, 7:45.

Codman Square: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE: "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 3:11, 7, 9:50. "Blues in the Night," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:40, 8:10.

Park: "The Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. "Sailors on Leave," William Lundigan. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "One Foot in Heaven," Frederic [illegible] and Martha Scott. "Gay Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Night of January 16th," Preston Foster and Ellen Drew. 1:55, 8:08. "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn. 3:16, 9:31.

Hyde Park: "Broadway Limited," Victor McLaglen. "The Wolf Man," Claude Rains. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. 2:30, 8:15. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Mystic: "The Outsider," George Sanders. 2:10, 4:15. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 3:45, 7, 9:50.

Maplewood: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 1:45, 7:30.

Orpheum: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 3:15, 8:20. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2:05, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Betty Field. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari and John Sutton. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 3:20, 9:05. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Sundown," Gene Tierney. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 2:05, 6:30, 9:20. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce and Joseph Allen, Jr. 3:45, 8:05.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. "Honolulu Lu," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8. **Strand:** "Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert, John Payne. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," 2 and 8. **Davis Square:** "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott and Gene Tierney. "Let's Go Collegiate," Frankie Darro. 2 and 8. **Strand:** "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downes. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15. **Strand:** "The Wolf Man," Claude Rains. "Married Bachelor," Ruth Hussey and Robert Young. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. "Last of the Duanes," George Montgomery. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell, and John Howard. 2:07, 7:52. "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 3:33, 9:20.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Night of January 16th," Preston Foster and Ellen Drew. 1:30 and 7:30. **Watertown Square:** "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller and Rex Harrison. 2:30 and 8:15. (All seats reserved).

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 3:41, 8:11. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 2:16, 6:40, 9:47.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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MAUREEN O'HARA
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Championships Are Nothing New to Rookie Johnny McCreedy of Toronto Leafs

Bruins' Visitor Tonight Has Played for Four Title Sixes

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Rookie Johnny McCreedy of the Toronto Maple Leafs has formed a highly commendable habit in his hockey career so far, and it is all right with his fellow-members on the Leafs if he wants to keep right on.

Here with Toronto to face the Boston Bruins in a National Hockey League game at the Garden tonight, Johnny is trying to help the Leafs in their struggle toward the Stanley Cup and thus become a member of a championship organization for the fifth time in six years.

If you really wanted to be technical, you could say that McCreedy has been on a championship outfit in each of the six years since he played with the Winnipeg Monarch sextet which won the Memorial Cup — emblematic of Canadian junior amateur hockey supremacy —back in the spring of 1937. But Johnny himself feels that last year's results were a blot on his record, a blot he hoped to wipe out by turning pro with the Leafs this season.

Does Not Count

Technically the Sydney, Nova Scotia, team with which he played last season was of championship calibre, but because it failed to win the Allan Cup for senior amateur supremacy, McCreedy does not count it in. Yet this team won practically everything in Canada except the Allan Cup, bowing only to Regina Rangers in the East-West final. As a matter of fact, Sydney sppeared to have the Allan Cup well in its grasp, only to lose when such famous figures as Dick Irvin, coach of Montreal Canadiens and a former Regina player back in the old, old days, got behind the Ranger sextet and lent it material and moral aid.

It was only after this setback that McCreedy turned pro. If he had won the Allan Cup again, as he had twice before, he probably would still be an amateur today. Proof of this is shown in the Leafs' offering him a contract once before, a contract he did not accept.

Went to Trail

After playing with Winnipeg in 1937, Johnny went to Trail, B. C., where he helped the Smoke Eaters win the Allan Cup in 1938. The following season he went to Europe on a barnstorming trip with the Trail team, which won the majority of its games and came home the winner of a series advertised as the world's amateur championship. The Trail sextet stayed abroad too long to take part in the Allan Cup play-downs of 1939, and in 1940 McCreedy joined up with Kirkland Lake Blue Devils. The result was another Allan Cup trophy for Johnny's personal collection.

It was following his season at Kirkland Lake that McCreedy was offered his first professional contract by the Leafs, the one turned down. Players from all of the teams he played with from 1937 on had turned pro and gone on to regular jobs in the N. H. L., but McCreedy still remained an amateur. Even from that Winnipeg junior team came pros who made good in the big time, fellows like Alfie Pike of New York Rangers and Pete Langelle of Toronto.

Sort of Reunion

Playing for the Leafs this season has been sort of a reunion for this five-foot eight-inch, 160-pound wing, for he has been put on a line with his old teammate and center, Langelle. With lanky Hank Goldup at left wing, this trio forms one of the closest-checking lines in hockey. Against the Bruins this line is responsible for stopping the Cowley (or McGill, now) line from scoring, and to McCreedy falls the job of making sure that Roy Conacher does not get set for one of his sizzling drives.

McCreedy, as mentioned before, wants to make up for his "failure" of last season. It appears that he stands a fairly good chance of doing so, for at present the Leafs are but two points off the pace being set by the league-leading New York Rangers and in addition have the advantage of a game in hand. This advancement from Memorial Cup to Allan Cup to Stanley Cup is pretty serious business with young Johnny McCreedy, and as also mentioned before, that is quite all right with the Maple Leafs.

Over the Blue Line

Toronto will not be putting its best foot forward tonight, for three of its first-string defensemen are temporarily on the shelf . . . Missing from the roster are Bingo Kampman, Wally Stanowski, and Reg Hamilton, and Coach Happy Day will be forced to get along with just three defensemen, two of them rookies . . . Joining Bucko McDonald, the only regular, will be Bob Goldham and Ernie Dickens, two newcomers, although Goldham has appeared in Boston once before.

* * *

Manager Art Ross of the Bruins has rearranged his team somewhat for this evening . . . Harvey Jackson will pair with Des Smith at defense, with Clare Martin becoming the 15th player . . . Lloyd Gronsdal, therefore, will take a regular turn on the line with Herb Cain and Art Jackson . . . These plans will be changed only if Smith, who missed most of Sunday's game against Detroit, is unable to play.

* * *

At opposite ends of the rink tonight will be the two leading goalies for the Vezina Trophy, Frankie Brimsek of Boston and Turk Broda of Toronto . . . Brimsek, with a game in hand, has an eight-goal lead on Broda . . . Broda in turn has a 22-goal lead on his nearest rival, Jim Henry of New York.

Official American League Schedule, 1942

[Black figures denote Sundays and Holidays, latter in brackets; italics denote Saturdays; * denotes Night Games]

	At Chicago	At St. Louis	At Detroit	At Cleveland	At Washington	At Philadelphia	At New York	At Boston
Chicago	A	May *9*, **10**, **10** May **28***, **29** Aug. **11***, 12, 13 Sept. 18, *19*, **20**	Apr. **23**, **24** May **[30, 30]**, **31** Aug. **14**, *15*, **16** Sept. 21, 22, 23	April **17**, *18*, **19** May **25**, **26***, **27** Aug. **21***, *22*, **23** Sept. **24**, **25**	Apr. **28**, **29**, **30** June **12***, *13*, **14** July **9***, **10***, *11* Sept. **2**, **3**	May **1**, *2* June **9***, **10**, **11** July **12**, **12**, **13***, **14** Aug. **30**, **30**	May **3**, **4**, **5** June **2**, **3**, **4** July *18*, **19** Aug. **25**, **26**, **27**	May **6**, **7** June **5**, *6*, **7**, **7** July **15**, **16**, **17** Aug. **28**, *29*
St. Louis	Apr. **14**, **15**, **16** July **[4, 4]**, **5**, **5** Aug. **18***, **20*** Sept. *26*, **27**	M	Apr. *25*, **26**, **27** June **30**, July **1**, **2** Aug. **21**, *22*, **23** Sept. **[7, 7]**,	Apr. **20**, **21**, **22** May **22***, **24**, **24** May **[30, 30]** Aug. *15***, **16**, **16**	May **3**, **3**, **4**, **5** June **2***, **3***, **4** July *18*, **19** Aug. **25***, **26**	May **6**, **7** June **5***, *6*, **7**, **7**, **8** July **15***, **16**, **17** Aug. *29*	Apr. **28**, **29**, **30** June **12**, *13*, **14** July **9**, **10**, *11* Sept. **2**, **3**	May **1**, *2* June **9**, **10**, **11** July **12**, **12**, **14** Aug. **30**, **31**, Sept. **1**
Detroit	Apr. **20**, **21**, **22** May **22***, **24**, **24** Aug. **4**, **5**, **6** Sept. **5***, **6**	Apr. **17**, *18*, **19**, **19** May **25**, **26***, **27** Aug. **7***, *8*, **9**, **9**	E	May **10**, **10**, **11** July **3***, **[4, 4]** Aug. **11***, **12**, **13** Sept. *26*, **27**	May **6**, **7** June **5***, *6*, **7**, **7** July **15***, **16***, **17** Aug. **28**, *29*	May **3**, **3**, **4**, **5** June **2***, **3**, **4** July *18*, **19**, **19** Aug. **26***	May **1**, *2* June **9**, **10**, **11** July **12**, **13**, **14** Aug. **30**, **31**, Sept. **1**	April **28**, **29**, **30** June *13*, **14**, **14** July **9**, **10**, *11* Sept. **2**, **3**
Cleveland	Apr. *25*, **26** June **29**, **30***, July **1**, **2** Aug. **7***, **9**, **9** Sept. **[7, 7]**	Apr. **23**, **24** May **31**, **31** Aug. **4***, **5**, **6** Sept. **4***, *5*, **6**, **6**	Apr. **14**, **15**, **16** May *9* May **28**, **29** July **5** Aug. **18**, **19** Sept. *19*, **20**	R	May **1**, *2* June **9***, **10***, **11** July **12**, **13***, **14** Aug. **30**, **31**, Sept. **1**	Apr. **28**, **29**, **30** June **12***, *13*, **14**, **14** July **9***, **10**, *11* Sept. **2**,	May **6**, **7** June **5**, *6*, **7**, **8** July **15**, **16**, **17** Aug. **28**, *29*	May **3**, **4**, **5** June **2**, **3**, **4** July *18*, **19** Aug. **25**, **26**, **27**
Washington	May **17**, **18**, **19** June **23**, **24**, **25** July **31***, Aug. **2**, **2** Sept. **9***, **10**	May **20***, **21** June **26***, **27**, **28**, **28** July **28**, **29**, **30** Sept. **11**, *12*	May **12**, **13** June **19**, *20*, **21** July **21**, **22**, **23** Sept. **13**, **14**, **15**	May **14**, **15**, *16* June **16***, **17**, **18** July **24***, *25*, **26** Sept. **16**, **17**	I	Apr. **17**, *18*, **19**, **19** May **25***, **26** Aug. **11***, **12**, **13** Sept. **20**, **20**	May **8**, *9*, **10** May **29**, **[30, 30]** Aug. **21**, *22*, **23** Sept. **22**, **23**	Apr. **[20, 20]**, **21** May **31**, **31** June **30**, July **1**, **2** Aug. *15*, **16**, **16**
Philadelphia	May **14**, **15**, *16* June **16***, **17**, **18** July **24***, **26**, **26** Sept. **16**, **17**	May **12**, **13** June **19***, *20*, **21**, **21** July **21***, **22**, **23** Sept. **13**, **14**	May **20**, **21** June **26**, *27*, **28** July **27**, **28**, **29**, **30** Sept. **11**, *12*	May **17**, **17**, **18**, **19** June **23**, **24**, **25** July **31***, Aug. *1*, **2** Sept. **9***	Apr. **24**, *25*, **26**, **26** July **3***, **[4, 4]** Aug. **18***, **19***, **20**, **20**	C	April **22**, **23** May **27**, **28** July **5** Aug. **7**, *8*, **9**, **10** Sept. **[7, 7]**	Apr. **14**, **15**, **16** May *23*, **24**, **24** Aug. **4**, **5**, **6** Sept. *5*, **6**
New York	May **20**, **21** June **26***, *27*, **28**, **28** July **27**, **28**, **29*** Sept. **11**, *12*	May **17**, **17**, **18** June **23***, **24**, **25** July **31***, Aug. *1*, **2** Sept. **9**, **10**	May **14**, **15**, *16* June **16**, **17**, **18** July **24**, *25*, **26** Sept. **16**, **17**	May **12**, **13** June **19***, *20*, **21** July **21***, **22**, **23** Sept. **13**, **14**, **15**	Apr. **14**, **15**, **16** May *23*, **24** Aug. **4***, **5***, **6** Sept. **4***, *5*, **6**	April **20**, **21** May **31**, **31** June **30**, July **1***, **2** Aug. **14***, *15*, **16**, **16**	A	Apr. **24**, *25*, **26** July **3**, **[4, 4]** Aug. **18**, **19**, **20** Sept. *26*, **27**
Boston	May **12**, **13** June **19***, **21**, **21** July **21***, **22**, **23** Sept. **13**, **14**, **15**	May **14**, **15**, *16* June **16***, **17**, **18** July **24***, *25*, **26** Sept. **16**, **17**	May **17**, **18**, **19** June **23**, **24**, **25** July **31**, Aug. *1*, **2** Sept. **9**, **10**	May **20**, **21** June **26***, *27*, **28** July **27**, **28***, **29**, **30** Sept. **11**, *12*	Apr. **22**, **23** May **27***, **28*** July **5**, **5** Aug. **7***, *8*, **9** Sept. **[7, 7]**	May **8**, *9*, **10**, **10** May **29***, **[30, 30]** Aug. **21***, *22*, **23**, **23**	April **17**, *18*, **19** May **25**, **26** Aug. **11**, **12**, **13** Sept. *19*, **20**, **21**	N

Eastern All-Star Game Monday, July 6, 1942 **Western All-Star Game Tuesday, July 7, 1942**

Braves Are Due in Sanford For Training This Afternoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 3—Sometime this afternoon the Braves will complete their 1,100-mile trip from Boston, and will alight at Sanford, Fla., where they will pitch their tepee while preparing for the 1942 National League campaign. It is the fourth training site for the team in the seven years Bob Quinn has been its President. He must sigh at times with the wish that the Braves could change their role as a second-division club as often as they change their camps, their name, their uniform, and their personnel.

The first workout is scheduled for tomorrow, under the direction of Manager Casey Stengel and Coach George Kelly, who have come on from the Coast. If everyone is present who should be, there will be about 25 athletes in uniform, nearly all of them pitchers and catchers.

Holdover Players

Most of the players in the Braves special are holdovers from last season's endurance jaunt to San Antonio, but there will be a few strangers on the field tomorrow. Of the 14 pitchers on the roster, four were not with the team at any time last season; of the five catchers, two are newcomers.

The Braves have pretty fair pitching right here in their Pullman. The Boston youngsters, Arthur Johnson and Tom Earley, and Al Javery, who missed the train, won 23 games and lost 34 between them last season. Not one was a winner, yet all are regarded as comers, fellows who are on the brink of success. Javery's 10-11 record with a seventh-place club, and Earley's earned-run average of 2.53 are undeniable points of promise.

Errickson Won Six

There is Dick Errickson, who will be 28 years old the day after tomorrow. He won six, lost 12 games in 1941, and hasn't been a winner since 1938, his first season with the club. Yet the belief persists that he is a good pitcher. Other clubs want him.

Frank Lamanna was the Braves' only wining pitcher last season. His 5-4 record in his first season in the majors stamped him as a prospect. It made Casey Stengel forget his plan to change the big and fast Italian youth into an outfielder.

But the best of all these pitchers who are riding South in style today probably is the youngest of the lot, Warren Spahn of Buffalo. This slender 20-year-old southpaw stole the show in San Antonio last spring, and he stole it again at Evansville, where the Braves sent him for experience. His 1941 record was 19-6, his earned run average 1.93. We half suspect that his will be the first hand shaken by Stengel this afternoon when we reach Sanford.

The Southern Exposure

All three Greater Boston pitchers did defense work during the winter, Johnson at a shipyard, Earley as a machinist, and Javery with an optical concern. . . . Of the three, only Johnson is classified 1-A. Spahn, who will not be 21 years until April 23, has just registered and is waiting to be classified. . . . The Braves officials are making a point of not discussing the Ted Williams case, but the ball players and everyone else aboard are referring to it . . . The weather in Florida has been so damp, chilly, and windy the last few weeks that the Braves probably have lost little in conditioning. . . . Most of these players have been working out at home and are in fair condition to start with. Bob Williams, former Amherst pitcher, has gone into the wool business.

Freshman Signs

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. (AP)—George E. Brown of Chatham, N. Y., a promising Williams College freshman pitcher, revealed that he has signed a contract with the Brooklyn Dodgers and planned to quit school to report to one of their farm team training camps.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
New York	27	14	1	55	161	127
Toronto	25	13	3	53	137	105
Boston	21	14	6	48	126	97
Chicago	21	19	3	45	122	122
Detroit	15	24	4	34	119	135
Montreal	14	26	3	31	113	158
Brooklyn	14	27	2	30	117	153

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
New York	32	18	5	69	248	180
Boston	30	17	6	66	230	183
Johnstown	30	18	5	65	215	193
Washington	25	25	5	55	231	236
Baltimore	24	28	4	52	233	246
Atlantic City	18	35	1	37	212	275
River Vale	15	33	4	34	160	216

Boardwalk Cup Standing

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
New York	15	7	3	33	117	77
Johnstown	13	9	1	27	95	91
Washington	12	11	2	26	107	103
Baltimore	11	13	2	24	108	114
Atlantic City	11	12	1	23	94	99
Boston	9	12	2	20	84	97
River Vale	7	14	1	15	72	96

American Hockey League

Western Division

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Cleveland	30	18	4	64	148	128
Hershey	28	15	8	62	176	144
Indianapolis	28	15	6	62	174	128
Buffalo	21	22	5	47	151	130
Pittsburgh	21	26	4	46	186	197

Eastern Division

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Springfield	27	17	5	59	182	140
New Haven	23	22	4	50	150	177
Washington	18	25	5	41	129	143
Providence	16	28	7	39	180	204
Philadelphia	9	36	4	22	133	218

Draft Appeal Was Sought By Ted Williams

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 3 (AP)—Ted Williams, Boston Red Sox batting star, himself requested the appeal to the President of his draft classification from 1A to 3A, an appeal which was approved last week, Col. J. E. Nelson, Minnesota Selective Service Director, said today.

Colonel Nelson's statement contradicted reports that Williams did not request the appeal, but merely accepted his changed status. He revealed the appeal was made at Williams' behest "just to set the records straight."

Classified 1A

Williams was classified 1A when his case first came before his Minneapolis Draft Board. At Williams' request, the 1A classification was appealed to the local appeal board, which after consideration of the circumstances, voted unanimously, 5 to 0, to continue his 1A classification.

After the appeal board turned down the request, Williams' attorney conferred with Colonel Nelson, who told him that the matter would not be sent to the President unless Williams himself asked it. Subsequently Williams' attorney contacted the baseball player and then notified the government appeal agent that Williams would like to have his status changed.

Mother Dependent

Williams' status was changed on grounds that his mother was dependent upon him for support.

Colonel Nelson's statement followed closely publication of comment by Herbert W. Estrem, Government appeal agent on Minneapolis Draft Board Number 6, that Williams had not appealed his case and that Estrem, out of sympathy for Williams, had investigated the case on his own initiative.

Estrem said he learned Williams had no more money than the average 23-year-old earning $35 a week. He added that Williams' mother, former Salvation Army worker, would have suffered undue hardship had the young player been drafted.

Deferment Deserved

Estrem was quoted as saying: "My job is to see that both the government and registrant get a fail deal. I think Williams' deferment was deserved and I know the draft board would certainly have deferred him had he not been a high salaried person."

Meanwhile, Williams departed secretly for the Red Sox training camp at Sarasota, Fla. A check at his hotel here and at his Princeton, Minn., haunts indicated he left by automobile late yesterday.

Early Schedule

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. (AP)—A 15-game baseball schedule closing a month earlier than customary was announced by Rutgers University.

George E. Little, director of the department of physical education, said the May 9 closing was necessitated by the acceleration of the academic year because of the war.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

McKechnie Praises His Boys

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 3—I took a run over to Tampa's Plant Field the other day to see Bill McKechnie. When discovered, the Cincinnati manager was sitting on a bench in the sun watching his athletes pound the ball in batting practice. Johnny Vander Meer was throwing them in.

"Look at Vander Meer cutting loose," said McKechnie. "He really has something on that ball today. He'll have a big year. I'll say now that he'll win 20. A great boy. The kind you like to see winning."

Ray Starr ran over in front of the bench in pursuit of a stray ball.

"Watch Starr throw," continued the senior pilot of the National League. "You can see he's been working during the winter. He's a great guy, too. One of these rubber arm boys. Look for him to do a lot of work. He pitches best when he's worked a lot. Would pitch every day if I'd let him. Ray has been in professional ball for 16 years, but has as much hustle as any rookie."

Haas at Third

Bert Haas, the third baseman from Columbus, came in looking for a towel. He led the American Association with 131 runs batted in last year, and also in total bases. Turned loose by the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1940, he figures to replace Billy Werber at third base in McKechnie's plans.

"That Haas is a fine looking athlete, isn't he?" McKechnie went on, tossing out a new ball to Paul Derringer. "Look at his legs. Watch how quickly he breaks for a ball. I saw him play several times last season and liked him every time.

"Bert is no Werber," said Bill, after a pause. "At least, not in the field, although that may come later. But he'll outhit Billy by 50 points and come close to doubling his runs-batted-in output. Haas really is dangerous with men on base."

Caught One Game

A few minutes later Haas came in to get a drink of water. "I'll never forget," he said. "I signed as an infielder with Beatrice in the Nebraska State Lague back in 1936. The day after I joined the club the manager said to me: 'You're catching the second game of the doubleheader, Haas.' I almost turned around and ran out of the park. Never been back of the plate before or since. But I hit three homers and a triple, and after the game the manager said: 'Haas, tomorrow you'll play the outfield.'"

Haas took a couple of swallows from a lily cup. "Shortly after that the manager, who was playing first base, broke his arm," he continued. "So I got a new job. With the exception of a few weeks during the training seasons of 1937 and '38, when Burleigh Grimes tried me in the outfield, I'd been on first regularly until last year, when I switched to third."

Vander Meer

Back on the bench Bill McKechnie was still talking about Vander Meer. "You've got to take your hat off to that boy. Remember what he did. After pitching those two successive no-hitters back in '38, he couldn't buy a win. He suddenly went wild and they were hitting him all over the place. He looked like the worst pitcher in baseball. And all the while the eyes of the country were on him. He was the best known pitcher in the game. Better known than Grove, Hubbell or anyone. And he couldn't win!

"The next season he did come up with five wins, but nobody accused him of being a great pitcher. He was forgotten as quickly as he had become known the year before. In '40 we had to ship him to Indianapolis, but he took it in stride. Never a word of complaint. No alibiing. And then last season he came back with as much stuff as I ever saw in a left-hander. He won 16 games and led the league in strikeouts (202). And if we can make any base hits behind him in 1942, he'll go over 20 wins easy."

As a matter of fact, despite reverses, Vander Meer is now at about the same point in his career as Lefty Grove was when he reached stardom. They say it always takes a southpaw longer to make the grade.

"What do you say, Bill, will you win the pennant?" asked a writer.

"By the way, boys, did you notice how clear the sky is today?" was McKechnie's sly answer. Same old Bill.

Rangers' Line Still in Front In N. H. L. Race

MONTREAL, March 3 (AP)—Except for Lynn Patrick's climb into a second-place tie with his New York Rangers' teammate, Phil Watson, the National Hockey League's season scoring race went unchanged through the past week.

As usual, the Rangers held the three top spots, with Bryan Hextall out in front with 50 points, on the basis of 22 goals and 28 assists. Patrick counted three goals and a pair of assists during the seven-day to tie Watson at 47 points.

Back of the Ranger trio were Don Grosso with 44 points, still holding fourth place; and Sid Abel of the Red Wings and Bill Thoms of Chicago, still tied for fifth.

Pat Egan of the Brooklyn Americans drew 14 more minutes in the penalty box, boosting his season total to 102 minutes, to hold the league lead in that department.

Season records of the scoring leaders:

Player, Club	G	A	Pts
Hextall, New York	22	28	50
Patrick, New York	26	21	47
Watson, New York	14	33	47
Grosso, Detroit	20	24	44
Abel, Detroit	16	26	42
Thoms, Chicago	15	27	42
Drillon, Toronto	22	17	39
Apps, Toronto	17	21	38
Blake, Montreal	17	21	38
Schmidt, Boston	14	21	35
Bauer, Boston	13	22	35
Anderson, Brooklyn	11	24	35

Sports Around the Hub

Crimson Teams in 'Comeback'

Harvard's sports teams will try to redeem themselves tomorrow afternoon and evening when seven groups will compete. Last week end, it will be recalled, the Crimson athletes didn't fare so well, losing four out of five contests. Six of the contests tomorrow will be at the Indoor Athletic Building, varsity and freshman basketball vs. B. U. at 7:30 and 8:45, varsity swimming vs. Providence Boys' Club at 8:45, freshman swimming vs. Boston Boys' Club at 7:30 and varsity and freshman wrestling vs. Yale at 3:30.

The varsity hockey team tackles Princeton in a Pentagonal League game at the Skating Club of Boston at 8 o'clock. The Tigers won from Harvard 4 to 2 at Princeton on Feb. 14. Harvard is in fourth place in the league standing, with Dartmouth on top. The Big Green has yet to lose a league game. The Crimson has two wins and four losses. Princeton and Yale are tied for second place with four wins and two losses, and Army brings up the rear.

Harvard's quintet has a score to settle with the Terriers on the court tomorrow night as the B. U. five defeated the Crimson last year 48 to 38. Coach Earl Brown of Harvard expects to start the same team that beat Pennsylvania last Saturday in an Eastern Intercollegiate League game, 53 to 40.

* * *

Only 13 days away to spring football practice! That is, for the Boston College gridsters. According to the plans of Coach Danny Myers, aided by Carl Brumbaugh, Harry Marr, and Moody Sarno, the squad will be worked for four weeks, and longer if possible. While a number of the boys from last year's team have joined the U. S. military services many stars will be back for next season, including Co-captains Mike Holovak and Fred Naumetz.

* * *

Dartmouth grabbed a firmer hold on the Eastern Collegiate Basketball League title by edging out a stubborn Columbia Lion, 46-to-43 at New York last night. This was Dartmouth's ninth league victory in 11 starts. The Lions, who are in last place, played the league leaders to a standstill during the first half, closing that frame with a 20-to-20 count. At no time during the game did the Big Green hold a commanding lead.

* * *

The college baseball season this year faces sharply reduced schedules. Boston University already has had four of its games canceled. Tufts, who had two games scheduled with the Huskies, has decided to drop baseball for the duration. Rutgers and Trinity also have canceled previously scheduled tilts with the Huntington Avenue nine. Coach Mel Collard said that he would try to fill in these open dates with service teams.

* * *

Sport Shorts—Don Maynard has been elected captain of Norwich's basketball team for next season. . . . Led by Bob Freedman's sharpshooting, Rutgers basketball five defeated Tufts last night at Medford, 45-to-35. . . . Tomorrow night the Rhode Island varsity basketball team meets Brown in the Marvel Gym.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Year Ago Today

Joe Gordon signs with New York Yankees and immediately is named the club's new first baseman.

Three Years Ago

Long Island completes undefeated basketball season with 28-21 triumph over LaSalle.

Five Years Ago

Lou Gehrig signs motion picture contract; denies he has any thought of quitting baseball, pointing out movie work not to start until October.

Mace Brown Confident He Can Help Red Sox Staff

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 3—The No. 1 relief pitcher in the National League a couple of years back, Mace Stanley Brown, has come over to the Red Sox in search of a similar distinction in the American League. Picked up by Joe Cronin last December from the Brooklyn Dodgers, the 190-pound Iowan was never in less than 47 games over a five-year stretch at Pittsburgh, and during seven season in the Ford Frick circuit put together 58 victories and 47 defeats for a .552 winning percentage.

Brown came in for his share of attention today as Cronin's infielders, outfielders and batterymen worked together for the first time. The bag of batting practice balls took a rough beating from the boys as they swung for the distant fences at Payne Field.

Can Help Club

"I don't want to impress anybody up in Boston as a 'pop-off' guy," Brown told me this morning on a bench in the Payne Field clubhouse, "but I'm sure I can help this ball club. I always won more games than I lost in the National League with the Pirates, and saved a lot more that don't show in the records. I think I've still got my 'stuff.' At least, I hope I can make Joe Cronin think so," he added with a grin.

Early in 1941 the Dodgers bought Brown from Pittsburgh for a reported price of $20,000. The critics figured that the big "fireman" would save a few games for Leo Durocher and perhaps play an important role in the madcap Brooklyn pennant challenge. But before Labor Day Brownie was en route to Los Angeles and the mounds of the Pacific Coast League. The only look that he got of the World Series in October was through the description of a radio announcer.

Likes Boston

"I frankly can't figure it out," said the Red Sox newcomer. "Leo Durocher wouldn't pitch me. He just kept me hanging around, but wouldn't put me in. After a while the fellows began asking me about my arm. Was there anything wrong with it? Well, there wasn't, and there isn't now. So, as I said before, I don't see why I can't help the Boston club. I've always liked the fair way Boston fans trated visiting players and I'll enjoy playing there."

What did Brown use to discourage the hitters?

"Well, I've always had pretty good control and I've been fairly fast," he continued. "But I think National Leaguers will tell you that my best pitch is my curve. I can break it pretty well. I guess I'm a little different from most of these boys who have been around awhile. I haven't come up with a screwball or knuckler. But I hope I won't need one."

Attended Iowa

After attending the University of Iowa for three years, Brown turned professional with the Cardinals, bouncing around among their farm clubs. He never did reach the varsity. In 1934, having won 19 games for Tulsa in the Texas League, he was bought by the Pirates, and from 1936 through '40 he appeared in 243 games for the Buccaneers and easily won more than he lost. Despite an early departure from Ebbets Field, Mace compiled an exceptionally good 3.07 earned run average while there.

Of course, many things can develop to shuffle Joe Cronin's mound staff in the Grapefruit League weeks ahead. But if the hurlers run true to form, Mace Brown and Mike Ryba will be the "Skipper's" leading bull pen artists—the fellows who sit back and wait for the enemy to get fresh with the starting pitchers. And if past records mean anything, Mace and Mike will take care of the situation without any trouble.

* * *

Two or three inter-squad games will loosen the Red Sox up for the start of the regular Grapefruit League grind, which opens against the Giants at Miami next Saturday. Cronin, however, has ordered Bill Butland and Herb Hash to take it easy, as both have had trouble in the past with their arms.

Joe Dobson has a few pounds to shed, but the big pitcher from Nashville, Tenn., is more frisky than ever this spring and expects to have a big year. Judging by his work last year at Fenway Park, he is ripe for the first big one.

* * *

In speaking of Yank Terry, Coach Frank Shellenback said: "Sometimes a pitcher will go along for several years and be only mediocre. Then he'll suddenly 'find' himself without an apparent reason and be an outstanding performer. I think that's what happened to Terry last year in the Coast League."

* * *

Sarasota had several days of rain early last week, but the sun came out with the arrival of the Red Sox and has been bearing down on the boys ever since.

* * *

Cronin keeps saying how pleased he is with the condition of Payne Field. Not only has the diamond been improved by several loads of imported loam, but the stands have been made more comfortable for the spectators.

Eastern League Play-Off Dates Are Announced

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP) — President Tom Lockhart of the Eastern United States Amateur Hockey League has announced the dates for a championship play-off involving the league's first four teams—New York, Boston, Johnstown, and Washington. Each club will play a home-and-home series with the three rivals.

A separate series for the Hershey Cup will be held between the seven-team loop's last three clubs —Baltimore, Atlantic City, and River Vale—beginning Friday. Each club will play a double home-and-home series with the other two teams.

The play-off schedule:

Championship Series

March 13—Johnstown at Washington; 15—Johnstown at New York; 17—Boston at Washington; 18—Washington at Johnstown; 20—Boston at Johnstown, New York at Washington; 21—Johnstown at Boston; 22—Washington at New York; 25—Washington at Boston, New York at Johnstown; 28—New York at Boston; 29—Boston at New York.

Hershey Cup Series

March 6—River Vale at Atlantic City; 11—Atlantic City at Baltimore; 13—Baltimore at Atlantic City; 14—Baltimore at River Vale; 15—Atlantic City at Baltimore; 17—River Vale at Baltimore; 18—River Vale at Baltimore; 19—Atlantic City at River Vale; 20—Baltimore at Atlantic City; 21—Baltimore at River Vale; 24—River Vale at Atlantic City; 25—Atlantic City at River Vale.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Result March 7

Michigan 50, Michigan State 32.

Commerce and Finance

Freight Rate Boost May Add $203,000,000 to Rail Revenues

Business and Industry

Farm Parity Price Battle Goes to House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—President Roosevelt's struggle with the farm bloc over parity payments shifted battlegrounds today but went on as intensely as before.

President Roosevelt wants a free hand in sale of Government-held commodities as a weapon against inflation. The farm bloc wants to write into law a rigid provision that such commodities can not be sold under parity. President Roosevelt says such a provision would cost the consumer $1,000,000,000, and would weaken the dykes against inflation.

With immense economic issues at stake, the struggle is being carried on in shifting skirmishes in the Senate and the House. Like the warfare in the Pacific, Mr. Roosevelt's forces are under attack on several scattered fronts.

House Scene of Battle

For the moment the two pressure points are in the House. The farm bloc is attempting to write a provision into the $695,000,000 farm appropriation bill requiring that no Government-held farm goods shall be sold by the Commodity Credit Corporation at less than parity, in defiance of the President's wishes. At the same time, the House Agriculture Committee today called Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard as witness at hearings on the Senate-passed Bankhead bill, which specifically forbids the Government from selling any or its stocks below parity.

Thus the farm bloc is using a two-pronged pincer movement against the President's position. The reason for this dual strategy is the fear that Mr. Roosevelt will veto one of the bills if left to itself.

The White House has made it fairly plain that Mr. Roosevelt will veto the Bankhead bill, if passed. This has already gone through the Senate. Now the farm bloc seeks to get it through the House. The bill meets the issue in forthcoming fashion, and if Mr. Roosevelt vetos it, eventual enactment will depend on a two-thirds vote to override the veto. The farm bloc obviously is doubtful about mustering such a vote.

To support the Bankhead bill, accordingly, the farm block leaders are advancing on their second line. They propose to write essentially the same provision as a rider into some big appropriation bill. Thus the President would have to veto the whole bill, and hold up the war effort, in order to knock out the rider. Authority to make partial vetoes, though often proposed, has never been granted the President. Mr. Roosevelt has let it be known that he regards such tactics as legislatively "indecent." He has also denounced the plan to freeze government held surpluses unless parity is secured as "reprehensible." Mr. Roosevelt has used firm language in this issue and appears thoroughly roused.

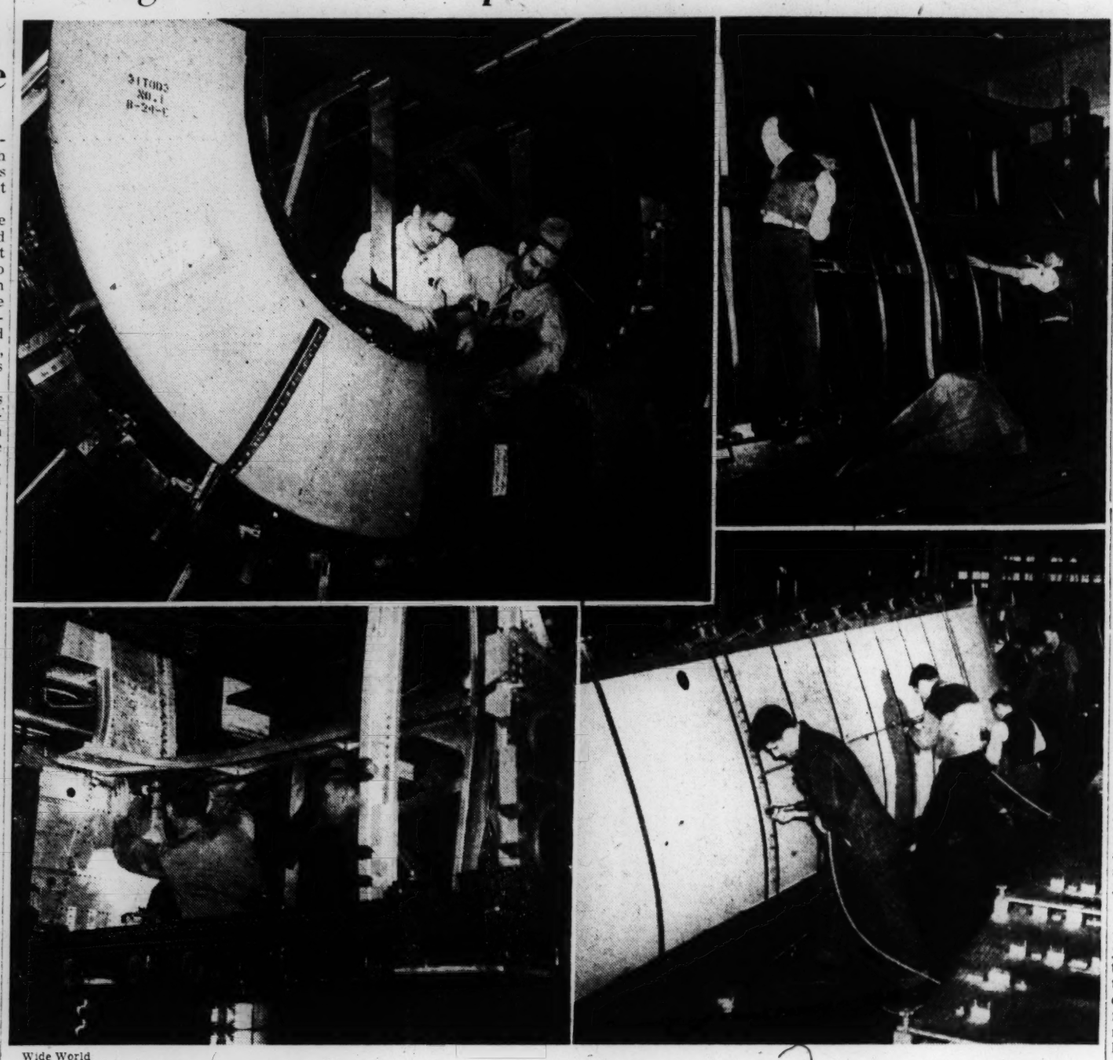
Another Devious Amendment

The farm bloc proposal for a parity rider on the big war powers bill collapsed yesterday when Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma lost his courage and decided not to precipitate the controversy on that issue. Grim word had come from the White House that Mr. Roosevelt might veto the whole bill to express his resentment, and place the farm bloc in an unpatriotic light.

But now the issue has shifted to the House where the Appropriations Committee, in reporting out the Farm Supply Bill yesterday, added an amendment which, in effect embodies the Thomas proposal all over again. Debate on the measure started today. Administration leaders have their second hard fight in the week to block legislation opposed by the Administration, and the bitterest kind of battle seems in prospect.

Complicating the struggle is a parallel attack on the Farm Security Administration whose funds have been cut, but which economy groups would like to cut out all together. Direct appropriations in the bill are $450,442,615 less than appropriations for 1942. Permanent farm statutes will make $139,087,795 available to the Department of Agriculture, in addition to direct appropriations, giving it an overall fund of $834,653,654, compared with $1,256,646,804 during the fiscal year.

Huge Bomber Plant Speeds Toward Mass Production



Wide World

Michigan: Upper left: A fin of a bomber in the process of construction on a fixture. Upper right: Engineers inspect a fixture used in the construction of outer wings of the bomber after its installation. Lower left: Workmen are shown constructing a section of the center wing of a bomber inside the huge fixture which is used. Lower right: Workmen riveting skins on a bomber's outer wing.

ICC Awards Freight Rate Rise of 6 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A 6 per cent freight rate increase on most commodities hauled by the nation's rail and water carriers has been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission, a move expected to add about $203,000,000 to the carriers' annual revenues.

The carriers had petitioned last December for a general 10 per cent increase in passenger fares and freight rates after a presidential fact-finding board approved railroad wage increases estimated to amount to $300,000,000 to $325,000,000 a year.

The ICC acted first on the passenger fare petition and approved it. This increase is expected to bring in $46,000,000 of revenue.

In today's order, increases on raw agricultural commodities, and low grade products of mines, were limited to 3 per cent. Coal and coke rate increases of 4 to 6 cents per gross ton were allowed. Iron ore was excluded.

Expire 6 Months After War

The increased rates were authorized for the duration of the war and for six months thereafter. The order permitted the carriers to establish the increases by simplified forms of tariff publication, and to place them in effect on 10 days' notice, but not later than May 15. Railroad spokesmen could not say tonight exactly when the rates would become effective.

"A rate increase of 10 per cent," said the commission, "applied to the present increased traffic and that which is reasonably in prospect would yield a larger amount than is necessary to meet the avowed purposes of the increase sought. But a smaller increase is justified.

"We have already permitted an increase (10 per cent) in the passenger fares, as recited. It is just and reasonable in order that the railways may continue to give the efficient service which is indispensible to our national defense that the body of freight rates and charges, except those hereinafter specifically expected, shall be increased."

ICC experts estimated that if passenger business increases 10 per cent in volume in 1942, as some transportation experts expect, the higher passenger fares will bring in nearly $50,000,000. A similar increase in freight traffic would bring the freight revenue increases to about $225,000,000, or an aggregate of about $275,000,000 per year.

Cost of Living Factor

"It is clear," said the commission, "that the need for increased earnings which the petitioners predicated upon the traffic volume of 1941 is subject to some discount on account of the prospect for a further growth in traffic and the consequent greater net earnings in 1942."

Discussing the exception of certain commodities from the 6 per cent increase, the commission said "the principal carriers of bituminous coal and iron ore are among the most prosperous in the country. . . . The situation as to relative strength of the granger roads, and those properly treated as principally agricultural rail lines, is the reverse from that of the principal bituminous coal and iron ore carrying lines in general. . . .

"Advances in the prices of food stuffs, as a major element in the cost of living afford a predicate for renewed demands for higher wages in transportation and other commodities. It is in the interest of the carriers and the public generally that the cost of food shall not be permitted to advance any more than is absolutely unavoidable. . . . It seems just and reasonable to permit the going rates on agricultural products and livestock to be increased by a lesser percentage than non-basic commodities generally."

Experts' Separate Opinions

Five separate concurring expressions were filed by members of the 11-man commission. Chairman Joseph B. Eastman did not participate.

Commissioner Carroll Miller contended the carriers had justified substantially all the increases sought. He and Commissioner Charles D. Mahaffie objected to limiting the period of the rate increases because wage increases were not so limited. Mr. Mahaffie favored larger increases.

Commissioner Clyde B. Aitchison said scrap iron and steel and pig iron, like iron ore, should be exempt from the increase. He was joined in this expression by Commissioner J. Haden Alldredge.

Commissioner William J. Patterson said he would have preferred a uniform increase, but since so many exceptions were made he would also except the farm-to-market rates on grain.

Commissioner J. Monroe Johnson disagreed with the method employed for providing the increased revenue. He said he favored "a method that would decrease, not increase, the differentials now in effect in the various rated territories.

On Lehman Board

Thomas A. Morgan

President of the Sperry Corporation and a member of the New York State Council of National Defense, elected a director of the Lehman Corporation. Mr. Morgan is also Chairman of the Executive Committee of Pan American Airways Corp., Chairman of the Board of Ford Instrument Co., and a director of the Commercial National Bank and Trust Company of New York.

White Motor, Other Firms Show Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—White Motor Company, manufacturer of buses, trucks and military vehicles, reported 1941 net income of $2,753,915, compared with $1,952,727 in 1940.

Sales totaled $72,775,309, nearly double 1940's $37,573,956. Unfilled orders approximate $145,500,000. The company sold 17,866 units last year, compared with 10,116 in 1940.

United Drug, Inc., announcing a consolidated sales record of $102,460,960—a 13 per cent increase over 1940, reported a consolidated net income for 1941 of $2,527,424, equal to $1.80 per share on the 1,400,560 shares outstanding. The 1941 net compared with $1,103,944 for 1940, amounting to 79 cents per share on the same number of shares then outstanding.

Net income figures were after provision for Federal and Canadian income and excess profits taxes, aggregating $1,619,385 in 1941 and $426,138 in 1940.

Postal Telegraph, Inc., reported a consolidated net loss for 1941 of $3,037,900 compared with a net loss of $2,791,491 for 1940. The company showed total revenues for 1941 of $22,852,452 against $21,321,431 the previous year.

North American Aviation, Inc., reported for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1941, net profit of $2,738,543, equal to 80 cents a share, compared with 1940 net profit of $2,362,798, or 69 cents a share.

The Great Northern Paper Co. reported 1941 net profit of $2,432,261, equal to $2.44 a share, compared with 1940 net profit of $2,865,667, or $2.87 a share.

The Intertype Corporation reported 1941 net profit of $365,003, equal to $1.65 a share, compared with 1940 net profit of $286,560, or $1.29 a share.

Operating revenues of the Great Northern Railway in January were $9,130,887, an increase of $3,044,481 over the same month in 1941, the company reported. After deductions for interest and other fixed charges, in addition to provisions for federal income and excess profits taxes, the report showed an estimated deficit in net income for January of $56,303 as compared with a deficit of $1,058,218 for the same month in 1941.

U. S.-Brazil Compact Serves Hemispheric Front Against Axis

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—Brazil and the United States signed three important agreements designed to increase Brazilian production of strategic war materials and give the big South American republic greater defense against potential Axis attacks.

The agreements provide for:

1. Formation of an Amazon Basin Development Company that will increase production of products, principally rubber, in the vast region.

2. Additional lend-lease aid to Brazil to strengthen its navy and army.

3. Earmarking $14,000,000 for completion of the Victoria-Minas Railroad which taps one of the richest iron ore deposits in the world.

The first two agreements were signed by Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles, Brazilian Ambassador Carlos Martins and Brazilian Finance Minister Arthur Desouza Costa, who has been in Washington for the past month negotiating with Government officials.

The third was signed at the Reconstruction Finance headquarters by Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, Warren Lee Pierson, President of the Export Import Bank, Will Clayton, Deputy Federal Loan Administrator, and the Brazilian Finance Minister.

February Purchase Of Defense Bonds Totals $703,200,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau announced the public had purchased $703,200,000 worth of defense bonds in February, compared with a record-breaking $1,060,547,000 in January.

He explained, however, that January sales included large amounts sold to people who bought their entire quota for 1942. No one may buy more than $5,000 worth of series E defense bonds, or more than $50,000 worth of F and G in one year.

The February total was the second largest for any month since the bonds were placed on the market last May 1. Total sales amount to approximately $4,300,000,000.

February sales included $397,989,000 of series E; $51,820,000 of series F, and $253,391,000 of series G bonds.

January Railroad Income Increases

WASHINGTON (AP) — Class 1 railroads reported an estimated January net income after interest and rentals, of $25,700,000, compared with $19,700,000 in January, 1941, an increase of about $6,000,000.

The railroads reported that gross operating revenues increased about $96,000,000 and said operating expenses increased 29.7 per cent and taxes increased 42.7 per cent.

U. S. Shipbuilding Outstrips World War I Despite Obstacles

Last of four articles in a series on the current merchant shipping shortage. This article compares progress with the last World War.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The American merchant shipbuilding program is making vastly greater headway than the famous shipbuilding program of World War I, despite vast handicaps and difficulties.

Against a total of round 13,000,000 tons built at that time in three years it is presently planned, with excellent hope of success, to turn out 18,000,000 tons in two years and 30,000,000 tons in three years. The first of the old Hog Islanders were hardly finished when the Armistice was declared; this time ships are already being launched in volume though the anniversary of the United States' entrance into World War II is yet to be reached.

This is not to say that present—or even prospective—ship production is enough to meet current requirements, which are many times larger than those 25 years ago. Only one ship-lane then had to be kept full of ships—from the United States to Britain and France.

Difficulties the Same

The difficulties today are essentially the same as those of 25 years ago—shortages for an enormous program because it is competing with other enormous programs.

To begin with there is a shortage of skilled men. There just isn't enough skilled labor, particularly for the fitting of ships already launched, despite speed-ups, seven-day weeks and round-the-clock shifts. Something like 1,400,000 men will be required when peak operations are reached, not to mention 50,000 seamen and nearly 12,000 deck, engine room and radio officers to man the ships when they are built.

Propulsion machinery is hard to get. That is why the large proportion of the ships are to be ugly ducklings with reciprocating engines instead of turbines. The turbine makers are full up with Navy, hydro, and steam-power orders.

Plates are hard to get. Last month the merchant shipbuilders were held back by this difficulty. Best prospects for its correction now consist in the conversion of continuous strip rolling mills in the steel industry to the rolling of plates—and a cut in the steel plates available for the hard-pressed railroad equipment people.

Even cranes are difficult to come by.

Pre-Fabrication

On the other hand, the same progress of the industrial arts which itself brought the War, has brought great things to the shipbuilding industry, including prefabrication, preassembly, mass production methods and construction speeds unheard of 25 years ago.

The Germans, it is reported, are turning out submarines en masse by inland pre-fabrication and preassembly but the United States is the home of mass production and these methods are also being used with striking success in merchant shipbuilding. This is made possible by the acceptance of the stolid design of the ugly-duckling ships, which are being turned out by the hundreds and will be turned out literally by the thousands.

The shortest period during World War I between authorization of a yard and delivery of its first vessel was 16 months. The first "Liberty" ship, the Patrick Henry, was delivered in December, 11 months from the date in January, 1941, when the Maritime Commission first awarded the contract for the erection of the yard for it.

The 10,000-ton Ocean Vanguard was launched in December, four months from keel-laying. The 12,700-ton tanker Sinclair H-C was recently launched 73 calendar days after keel-laying. It has been officially predicted that soon a standard ship will be only 60 calendar days from keel-laying to launching and 45 days more to completion, a total of less than three and one-half months against something round six months 25 years ago.

This is due to standardized and simplified design, cutting out of refinements, sub-assemblies or prefabrication on entire sections of the ship, and large-scale welding in place of riveting. Arming of American ships is accelerating. American passenger ships and tankers built in recent years and the Maritime Commission's C-ships all had gun-decks built in.

Due to Earlier Expansion

The sharp rise in launchings in the next two or three months will not be due to the big increase in the program in January. That increase cannot at best begin to hit the water until the summer. The coming rise will be due to the sharp expansion in the program last year.

Incidentally part of the increase in the program announced in January will be made possible by the fact that peak building in some pards under the smaller 1941 program was to be reached late in 1942, after which it was to taper off. The ways which would thus have been vacant next autumn are now expected to turn out 75 ships or more.

The distribution of shipbuilding yards and ways in this war has been considerably different from 1917. There is no one Hog Island. The emergency or EC ships are coming from nine large emergency yards, three on the Atlantic Coast, three on the Gulf, and three on the Pacific. Thus (1) they can tap a wider range of inland suppliers; (2) the program is less vulnerable to bombing; and (3) the program is better adjusted to the global nature of the war—last time ships were needed only in the Atlantic.

Ways Are Bunched

On the other hand while the yards are scattered, the ways are bunched; in other words it has mostly been found economical to expand the program by adding new ways to existing yards instead of by building new yards, especially now when materials are hard to come by and when managerial talent is so scarce that it had best be concentrated.

Apparently one fond hope of the shipbuilding program has gone a-glimmering—the "Sea Otter" design for a small shallow-draft ship to use banked gasoline engines. The full-scale pilot ship or mock-up apparently did not perform anywhere near as well as the small-scale prototypes, and proved "cranky." Anyway no more is being heard of the design.

By far the tightest situation is now in tankers, need for which has been made acute by the Pacific war and the closing of the Mediterranean, but the production of which seems to be actually less than current sinkings. Only six, for instance, were commissioned in January, 28 in 1941.

As of last November the 1942 production program called for only about 1,000,000 gross tons this year and even if this figure has been doubled it could only add between 25 and 33 per cent to the United Nations' present tanker tonnage, though the new tankers will be faster by several knots than the present average.

Equitable Life Report Reveals Good 1941 Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States said it had made benefit payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in 1941 on an average of $23,918 every hour, or a total of $209,526,000 for the year.

Last year's payments, the society added, brought total benefit payments during its 82 years to $4,801,149,000. New policyholders during the year numbered 64,000 while 38,000 added to their insurance in force.

The society reported its total income for 1941 was $438,414,121 and its net earnings from investments were $84,782,335, compared with the respective 1940 total income and net earning of $422,963,677 and $79,697,492.

The society's balance sheet showed total admitted assets of $2,740,635,508 at the end of 1941 while its cash on hand, $82,957,111, was 3.03 per cent of total assets, compared with 11.13 per cent in 1940. Its government obligations totaled $407,120,949 last year, or 14.85 per cent of assets, compared with 8.68 per cent in 1940.

Utility Redeems More Debentures

NEW YORK (AP)—The North American Co., has called for redemption on April 4 an additional $3,000,000 of 4 per cent debentures due in 1959, it was announced today.

Since the beginning of 1941 the company has reduced its debentures by $23,524,000, leaving $46,476,000 outstanding after completing the latest redemption.

Canada's Victory Loan Total Rises

OTTAWA, Ont., March 3 (Canadian Press)—Subscriptions to Canada's second victory loan rose to $575,151,350 at the close of business last night, loan headquarters announced today. Subscriptions yesterday were $40,360,750.

Lion Oil Issue Sold Privately

CHICAGO (AP)—Col. T. H. Barton, President of the Lion Oil Refining Co., announced it has sold privately to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States a $6,000,000 issue of 3¾ per cent first mortgage bonds in order to redeem 4½ per cent debentures due in 1952 and retire some loans and notes and provide additional working capital.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1

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Timely Fashions *for* Men

What choice has the man in wearing apparel and accessories this spring? For correct answers, read the Spring Fashion Section of The Christian Science Monitor. It will present authoritative articles and photographs, as well as advertisements from many retailers, tailors, and manufacturers of men's wear.

THE Spring Fashion Section

OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Coming March 26

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 49

Last Call for Income Tax Returns

Have you filed your Federal income tax return? If you come within the group from whom returns are required, you have only until midnight, March 16, in which to file a return. Single persons who earned as much as $14.43 a week for the 52 weeks of 1941; or married persons living together who had aggregate earnings of as much as $28.85 a week for the year, are required to file returns. The instructions attached to the forms describe the method of preparing returns, but if further information is necessary it may be obtained at the offices of the collector of internal revenue, deputy collector, or an internal revenue agent in charge. They make no charge for their services.

If income tax returns are placed in the mail, they should be posted in ample time to reach the collector's office on or before the due date—that is, midnight on March 16 for calendar year returns. Taxpayers subject themselves to a penalty for failure to file returns on time.

Associated Press Quotations

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1942

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	325,305
1942 volume to date	21,245,666
1941 volume to date	22,407,065

Stocks Higher; Covering In 'Blue Chips'

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—Short covering in a handful of blue chips got the stock market back on its feet today after leaders had exhibited early stumbling propensities.

While there was no particular rush to buy in sold-out issues, the fact the bad news on the Treasury's tax program was out apparently inspired demand for assorted high-priced stocks that had been depressed substantially in recent weeks. Closing quotations generally were higher.

American Telephone was in front of the specialized revival. This bellwether was pushed up about 3 points near the final hour, but lost part of the gain. Brokers said the short line in this issue was fairly wide and, in view of the idea it had dropped around 38 points from its 1941-42 peak, those who wanted to cover found it a bit difficult. Du Pont, International Harvester, Chrysler and Union Pacific were among others that climbed a point or so at the best.

Dealings picked up for a while, but slow-downs kept the volume under 400,000 shares.

Rails tried to put on a little steam at the start but most failed to get far out in front.

Resistant in the curb were Glen Alden Coal, Humble Oil, and Pioneer Gold. Chesebrough retreated, along with American Cyanamid.

Bonds Fairly Even

The bond market was kept on a fairly even keel today by a sizable number of rails which advanced fractions to a point or so in response to the increase in freight rates announced late yesterday.

Going into the final hour the main list of corporates, other than the carriers, held to a narrow range with small gains and losses about evenly divided.

U. S. Governments added slightly to Monday's gains both on the stock exchange and over the counter.

Holding above water most of the time were Lehigh Valley 4s, Consolidated Oil 3½s, Rock Island general 4s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Missouri Pacific 5s and Southern Railway 4s.

Less uniformity was displayed by a large number of fairly active corporates, including Wabash first 5s, Western Pacific 5s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, International Telephone 5s, Goodrich 4¼s and Alleghany modified 5s.

The foreign list generally moved narrowly but held a steady undertone.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.30⅛	1.28⅞	1.29⅜	1.28⅞
Minneapolis	1.24⅛	1.22⅝	1.23½	1.22⅝
Kansas City	1.23¼	1.22¼	1.22½	1.21⅝
Winnipeg	.78½	.77⅞	.78¼	.77⅞
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.32	1.30½	1.30⅝	1.30
Minneapolis	1.25¾	1.24⅝	1.25¼	1.24⅜
Kansas City	1.24⅛	1.22⅝	1.23⅞	1.22⅝
Winnipeg	.79¼	.78⅛	.79⅜	.79
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	1.33½	1.31⅞	1.32½	1.31⅜
Minneapolis	1.26⅝	1.25⅞	1.26⅝	1.25⅝
Kansas City			1.25⅛	1.24⅝
May Corn				
Chicago	.87⅞	.86¾	.87½	.86⅝
Kansas City	.82⅞	.82½	.82⅝	.82
July Corn				
Chicago	.89¾	.89	.89¾	.89⅞
May Oats				
Chicago	.57	.56¾	.56¾	.56½
Minneapolis	.53⅛	.52⅞	.53⅛	.53
Winnipeg	.50⅛	.49¾	.50⅛	.49¾
Rye, Chicago				
May	.86⅞	.85½	.86	.85½
July	.89¾	.88⅛	.88¾	.88¼
Sept.	.91⅜	.90¼	.90⅝	.90⅜

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	old 1.95	1.95	1.94½	1.95⅜	1.95¼
	new 1.96⅞	1.97	1.96⅛	1.97	1.96¼
July	old 1.97	1.97⅜	1.96⅝	1.97	1.96¼
	new 1.97⅛	1.99	1.97⅜	1.98⅞	1.96½
October	1.89½	1.90¼	1.88½	1.89¼	1.89⅜

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March					
May	12.62	12.67	12.62	12.65	12.62
July				12.80	12.75
September				12.82	12.82

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	102.5	102.5	102.3	102.3	102.5
May	103.0	103.0	102.8	102.8	102.9
July	103.3	103.3	103.3	103.2b	103.0
Oct.	103.3	103.5	103.3	103.5	103.0
		Tops			
March	127.8	128.6	127.8	128.6	127.7
May	128.6	129.2	128.6	129.2b	128.2
July	129.8	130.3	129.8	130.3	129.3

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	18.43	18.50	18.42	18.50	18.41
May	18.60	18.68	18.60	18.66	18.56
July	18.71	18.81	18.71	18.78	18.68
Oct.	18.78	18.91	18.78	18.88	18.77
Dec.	18.89	18.92	18.86	18.90	18.81

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May				13.98b	13.98
July				13.98b	13.98

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March				15.00b	15.00
June				15.00b	15.00

b—Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	8.65	8.65	8.65	8.64n	8.63
July	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.69n	8.70

n—Nominal.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May				6.39b	6.41a

b—Bid. a—Asked.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
	Butter				
*March	32.85	32.95	32.85	32.95	32.85
	Eggs				
†October	31.75	31.75			
‡March	29.15	29.15	31.40	31.45	31.86
		29.15	29.10	29.10	29.40
	Potatoes				
November	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65

* S. s. † R. s. ‡S. p. f.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. R. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. J. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Bonds

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
97⅛	44⅛	Abbott (1.60a)	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
108¼	105½	Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	107¾	107½	107½	M'r 2
48¾	46½	Acme Steel (4)	2	47½	47½	47½	
7½	6⅝	Adams Ex (.60g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	M'r 2
20⅛	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19	19	19	Feb28
113¼	107⅝	Addressog (1)	1	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	M'r 2
38¼	32½	Air Reduct (1a)	4	34	33⅜	34	+ ⅜
½	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb16
2⅝	1⅞	Alaska Juneau	12	2	2	2	− ⅛
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅞	4	Alleg pf xw	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'r 2
6	4¼	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
17	13	Alleghany pr pf	2	13½	13	13½	Feb26
22¾	20½	Alleg Lud Stl 1⅝e	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
5⅛	4¼	Allen Indust (1)	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
149	128½	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	1	130	130	130	M'r 2
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	M'r 2
14¼	13⅛	Allied M (1¼g)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
6⅛	5¼	Allied Stores	8	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
81	74½	Allied Str pf (5)	1	74½	74½	74½	M'r 2
30⅛	27⅛	Allis-Ch M 1½g	2	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅜
18¾	17½	Alpha P Cem⅛e	5	17⅝	17½	17½	− ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Amal Leather	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 2
18⅞	17⅜	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Feb14
56	51	Amerada Pet (2)	4	52½	52¼	52½	
23⅝	21	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	3	22½	22½	22½	M'r 2
48¼	40½	Am Airlines 1½g	12	40	39½	39½	−1¼
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
51¼	37⅜	Am Bosch	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	
33	29	Am Brake 2.20g	6	30½	30	30	M'r 2
13¼	11¼	Am Cable & R	7	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'r 2
65¼	58½	Am Can (4)	4	61¼	61	61¼	+ ¼
166	161½	Am Can pf (7)	4	163½	162½	163½	Feb28
33	29¾	Am Car&Fy(1g)	8	31¼	30⅜	31¼	+ ⅜
73¾	68	Am C & F pf(7)	4	70	70	70	Feb25
20½	18	Am Ch & C (1½e)	6	19⅝	19½	19½	M'r 2
110	108	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	110	110	110	M'r 2
95	70	Am Chicle (4a)	3	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	+1½
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Feb26
9¾	8	Am Comm Al	1	8	8	8	M'r 2
22¾	18	Am Crys S (1⅝e)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	Feb28
6	5	Am Encaus Til	7	¾	¾	¾	
5⅝	5	Am Europ (.40g)	2	5½	5½	5½	Feb27
24½	16¼	Am & For Pow	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb28
28	18⅞	A F P $6pf(.30k)	3	22	22	22	
2⅜	1⅛	A F P $7pf(.35k)	7	26	25¾	26	− ⅛
35	33½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	34	34	34	
32	27	Am Haw SS (5g)	14	28¼	27¾	28¼	M'r 2
3½	2⅜	Am Hide & Lea	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb27
46½	37	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Feb27
11⅞	11⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	3	38	38	38	+ ⅜
26¼	25¾	Am Ice	5	11½	11½	11½	
4	3⅛	Am Ice pf	1	26	26	26	Feb20
7	6½	Am Internat'l	7	3½	3½	3½	
10⅛	8¾	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
85½	85	Am Locomotive	13	6¾	6½	7	Jan 21
11⅜	9⅞	Am Loco pf 1¾k	7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	4¼	Am M & F (1.80)	14	11⅜	11	11⅜	− ⅛
23⅜	19¾	Am M &Metal	16	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'r 2
3	2⅝	Am Metal (¼e)	3	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
26¼	21½	Am Power & Lt	4	¼	¼	¼	M'r 2
22	18⅞	APL $6 pf (17ak)	3	23	23	23	− ⅛
47⅜	41⅜	APL $5 pf $1.56k	4	19¾	19¼	19½	
12	10⅜	Am Red & S .15e	22	4½	4½	4½	
51½	47⅜	Am Roll Mill ¼e	11	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ¼
73⅜	63¼	Am Saf R (1½g)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	M'r 2
43	38⅝	Am Seating (1g)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	
147	144	Am Smelt (1½e)	7	39¼	39	39¼	+ ⅛
34¼	32¼	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	144	144	144	−1½
207⅜	191⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	1	33½	33¼	33½	M'r 2
12½	9⅜	Am St Fdrs(⅜e)	4	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅜
8½	7½	Am Stores (¾e)	4	11½	11½	11½	Feb28
21¼	17	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8	8	8	
97⅛	89	Am Sugar (2e)	1	17½	17½	17½	
21½	17¼	Am Sugar pf (7)	6	89	89	89	M'r 2
134¾	123	Am Sum Tob (1)	7	21	20½	20⅞	Feb27
493¼	443⅜	Am Tel & Tel(9)	33	1303⅜	1271¼	1292½	+21¼
503¼	453¼	Am Tob (1e)	4	46	45¼	45¼	+ ½
143⅜	135	Am Tob B (1e)	9	46½	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
5	4⅛	Am Tob pf (6)	2	137½	137½	137½	Feb28
27	23½	Am Type Fdrs	2	25	25	25	− ⅛
116½	111¾	Am Viscose (⅓e)	26	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
3¼	2	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	112¾	112¾	112¾	+ ⅜
70¼	65	Am Water Wks	3	23⅜	23¼	23¼	
5⅝	4⅛	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	69	69	69	Feb24
76⅜	71	Am Woolen	2	5	5	5	− ⅛
57⅜	4	Am Wool pf 12g	2	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	M'r 2
50	45½	Am Zinc L & S	1	4½	4½	4½	
28⅜	26	Am Zr pr pf 11¼k	1	45½	45½	45½	Feb19
17	13½	Anaconda (⅓e)	22	27¼	26¼	27¼	+ ¾
10	8¼	Anchor H (.90g)	1	14	14	14	+ ¼
1⅜	1⅛	Andes Cop (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 2
35	33	A P W Paper	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb24
111½	109⅜	Arch-D-M (½e)	3	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3¼	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	Feb25
67½	61¼	Armour Ill	7	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
66	66	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	1	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	+ ⅞
26¼	21	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 24
7¼	6⅞	Armstrong C ¼e	2	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
4	3⅜	Arnold C (⅛e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb 4
63¼	53¼	Artloom (.77½g)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	− ⅛
77½	70	Assd Dry Goods	10	51½	51½	51½	− ¼
83	76	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	72½	72½	72½	Feb13
25	20	As D 2pf (5¼k)	1	73	73	73	−3
373⅜	271⅛	Associates (2a)	2	25	25	25	Feb26
70	60½	Atch T&SF (1e)	103	383⅛	35¼	377⅜	+11½
26	20½	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	70	70	69½	70	
34	22	Atl Coast L (1g)	15	25	24	25	+ ¾
45½	36½	Atl G&W I (3g)	1	23½	23½	23½	− ¼
23½	19⅞	Atl G & W pf 5g	2	38	37½	37½	M'r 2
12¾	10⅝	Atl Refining (1)	7	20	19⅞	20	
109¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	M'r 2
7	6½	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	6½	6½	6½	
50¾	49	Atlas Cp pf (3)	9	49½	49½	49½	
70	59¾	Atlas Powd (¾e)	1	59¾	59¼	59¼	Feb27
9⅛	7⅞	Atlas Tack(.30g)	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
2⅝	1½	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	+ ½
41⅜	33⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	14	3½	3⅜	3½	

B

14⅜	12¾	Bald Loco ct	6	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	8	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	9	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
6½	4¼	Bangor & Ar	8	6⅛	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
97⅝	77⅜	Barber Asphalt	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅜
6	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
19½	18	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	8	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	− ⅛
24½	22	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
104⅝	104	Beat Cream (1a)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
106	102⅝	Beat pf ww (5)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ¼
100¾	81	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
73⅜	63¾	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Feb16
397⅜	321⅜	Beid-Hem (.80)	2	81	81	81	Feb21
14	11¼	Bendix Av (1e)	20	36¾	36	36¾	+ ¾
2	48	Benef Ind (.40e)	3	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	20⅝	Bent Ind pf (2½)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	M'r 2
66⅞	48⅛	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	− ⅜
121	116¾	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	116¾	116¾	116¾	M'r 2
22½	20	Bigelow-S (1½e)	1	20½	20½	20½	Feb26
19¾	17¼	Black & D (1.60)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	M'r 2
7⅜	6	Blaw-Knox (.60)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
14½	13¼	Bliss & L (2g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Feb19
21¼	16⅜	Boeing Airplane	23	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅞
31¾	26	Bohn A&B (1½e)	2	28	27⅞	28	+ ¼
17¼	15	Bond Strs (1.60a)	3	20	20	20	− ⅛
20⅜	19¼	Borden Co (.30e)	3	15	15	15	M'r 2
23⅜	19¾	Borg-Warn (2g)	2	23	22½	23	
2½	1⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'r 2
30⅜	26	Bower Roll B (3)	1	26	26	26	Feb20
18½	17⅛	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb18
9¼	8⅛	Bridgeport B (1)	3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜
18⅜	15¼	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	12	18½	18	18½	+ ⅜
29¾	26	Briggs & S (3)	1	28½	28½	28½	Feb28
45¼	31⅝	Bristol-My 2.40a	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	− ¼
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 2
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9¾	7¾	Bkly Un Gas	9	9	9	9	M'r 2
35	31½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	Feb 4
14	12	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	4	12¼	12	12¼	
8⅞	7⅞	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	2	8	8	8	
7⅛	6¼	Budd Mfg	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
23	19½	Budd Wheel ⅛e	3	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
26	24⅛	Bullard Co (2)	4	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
21¼	17⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	3	25¾	25⅛	25¾	+ ¼
55½	54	Burling Mfg (1.40)	1	18	18	18	
7½	6¼	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55	55	55	− ½
3½	2⅛	Burr Ad Ma .15e	3	7	6⅞	7	
6¾	5⅛	Bush Terminal	1	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
20⅝	19⅝	Butler Bros .60a	1	20	20	20	− ⅛
8¼	7⅛	But Bros pf (1½)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
37⅜	23¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	− ⅜
11¾	10	Byers (AM) Co	1	10	10	10	Feb28
		Byron Jack ¼e					

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	6	17½	17	17½	+ ¼
50⅞	50⅞	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb25
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	¾	¾	¾	M'r 2
7⅝	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
13½	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	1	13	13	13	
4⅞	3⅜	Canada Dry (.80)	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	
37½	33¼	Canadian Pacific	28	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ¼
2⅛	1¾	Cannon Mills (2)	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	Feb25
27¾	24⅞	Capital Adm A	8	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb10
3	2⅜	Carpenter S 2½g	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
69	63½	Carr & Gen .225g	4	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
42	33¾	Case (J1) (7g)	2	63⅝	63½	63⅞	− ⅜
21¼	18	Caterpillar Tr (2)	5	34⅜	34⅛	34¼	− ⅛
8¼	7⅛	Celanese (⅛e)	6	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	+ ⅛
23⅝	18	Celotex (1)	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	
2¼	1¾	Cent Aguirre 1½	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	− ⅛
3⅜	1⅝	Cent Foundry	7	2	2	2	M'r 2
18	15½	Cent Violetta 1g	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3¼	2⅛	Century Rib M	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Feb13
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas(1e)	3	29½	29¼	29¼	− ⅛
21⅞	17⅝	Cert-teed Prod	4	2	2	2	
19	16½	Chain Belt (⅝e)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
17	16	Champ P&Fi¼e)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	Feb28
7½	6¼	Checker Cab	2	6½	6½	6½	− ⅛
6¾	33	Ches & Ohio (3a)	47	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅛
98	96	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95½	95½	95½	−2¼
4	3½	Ches Corp	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb27
1⅝	1	Chi & E Ill	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	3¾	Chi & E Ill A	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	19⅝	Chi Great West	3	23⅜	21⅝	23⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	24	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅜
17⅛	15	Chi Mail Or (1¼g)	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
39⅜	37	Chi Pneu T (1½e)	4	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	Feb27
52	50	Chi P A cv pf (3)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	Feb26
⅜	⅛	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb25
¾	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb26
9⅛	8⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb27
13¾	11⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	½	½	½	Feb25
2¼	1⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	Feb18
52	43⅞	Childs Co	3	13½	13½	13½	
10¼	9	Chrysler Cp (1e)	70	52⅜	50⅜	52⅜	+ 1¾
2⅜	2⅛	City I & F (1.20)	1	10	10	10	Feb28
34½	31	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	M'r 2
29	25¾	Clark Equip (¾e	1	33	32½	33	Feb28
44	37¼	Clev Graph B 2g	1	25½	25½	25½	M'r 2
36½	30¾	Climax M (1.20a)	3	40⅜	39¾	40⅛	+1⅛
63½	55½	Cluett Peab ¾e	1	33½	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
13⅜	12⅛	Coca-Cola (5g)	7	62¼	61¼	62¼	+1⅛
1051⅛	1021⅛	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	57½	57½	57½	Feb26
14¼	12¼	Colgate-P (1¾a)	4	103	102½	102½	Feb25
18⅛	15¼	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
13⅝	9⅞	Collins & A (¼e)	6	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
21	10	Col Fuel & I (1a)	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'r 2
1¾	1¼	Colum Br A .30e	5	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
54	45¾	Colum Br B .30e	1	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
6½	5⅛	Col G & E (.10g)	31	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
24	24	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	46½	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
72	66½	Columb Pict	1	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	− ⅛
18⅞	16⅛	Colum P pf (2¾)	5	26½	26½	26½	Feb24
100	94	Colum Credit (3)	11	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
25	20¼	Colum Cr pf (4¼)	1	100	100	100	Feb28
102½	102	Comi Inv Tr (3)	4	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
93¼	81⅝	Com'l Solv (.55g)	1	102½	102½	102½	Feb25
41	38	Com'th & South	7	87⅜	85¾	87⅛	+ ½
23¾	20⅛	Comw&Sou pf (3)	32	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
16½	14⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	7	38½	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
111¾	97⅛	Conde Nast .40e	28	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
14	12¼	Congoleum (1a)	6	2½	2½	2½	− ⅛
94	85	Cons Airc (4g)	1	15	15	15	
⅝	⅜	Consol Cig(11½g)	21	18½	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
9	7½	Cons Cop (2¾g)	46	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3s 48-46	107.18	107.18	107.18
1 1¼s 52-47	115	115	115
2 2¼s 52-52	100.29	100.9	100.29
2 2¼s 60-55	109.1	109.1	109.1
2 2¼s 58-56	108.18	108.18	102.18
10 2¼s 72-67	100.15	100.15	100.15

Home Owners Loan

1 3s 52-44	104.10	104.10	104.10

New York City Bonds

81 3s 80	100¼	99¾	99¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adirondack 4½s 53st	56¼	56¼	56¼
2 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	86	86	86
11 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	73⅞	73¼	73¼
2 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	55	55	55
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
8 Am&For2P5s 2030	66¾	66¼	66¼
5 Am T&T 3¼s 66	106½	106¼	106¼
1 Am T&T 3¼s 61	106¼	106¼	106¼
31 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Amicond&Cop 4½s 50	106	106	106
3 Arm Del 4s 57	105	104⅞	104⅞
2 Arm Del 4s 55	104¾	104½	104¾
1 AT&SF 4s 95	106¾	106¼	106¼
12 AT&SF adj 4s 95 st	90	90	90
2 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	110½	110½	110½
3 Atl&Cha AL 4½s 44	101½	101½	101½
5 Atl & Birm 4s 33	24½	24¼	24¼
17 AC Line 1st 4s 52	82	81½	81¾
5 AC Line cit 4s 52	71	71	71
12 A C Line 4½s 64	65	64½	65
19 A C Line 5s 45	98	97¾	98
6 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	35¾	35¾	35¾
6 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	64¼	64	64
20 B&O 95 st A	38¾	38	38¼
6 B&O 95 st C	43¾	43¼	43¾
22 B&O 2000 st D	37¾	37½	37½
5 B&O 96 stF	37¾	37¾	37¾
166 M&O cv 60 st	40¾	39¾	39⅞
20 B&O 4s 48	61¾	61	61
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	53¼	53¼	53¼
2 B&O S W 50 st	47	47	47
5 BenefInd Loan 2¼s 50	99	99	99
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	104	104	104
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103½	103½	103½
47 Bost&Me 5s 55	41⅝	41	41¼
16 Bost&Me 4s 60	23½	23	23½
1 Bklv Edis 3¼s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Bklv Un Gas 5s 45	105½	105½	105½
3 Bklv Un Gas 5s 50	85¼	85½	85½
3 Bklv Un Gas 5s 57B	102¾	102¾	102¾
7 Brn&QP 57 st	40¼	40	40¼
26 Bur CR&No 5s 24 ct	61¾	61¼	61¾
1 Bush Term 5s 55	58	58	58
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	78½	78½	78½
2 B&O 5s 59 Jly	106¾	106	106¾
3 Can Nat Rv 4½s 56	104¾	104¼	104¾
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	79	79	79
6 Can Pac 4s perp	62¾	62	62¾
13 Cen Ga cons 5s 45	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¼s 62	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Cen Pac 5s 60	56	56	56
14 Cen Pac coll 4s49	77½	76¾	76¾
1 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	79	79	79
16 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	172¼	171½	171½
13 Ceh RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	158¾	143¾	143¾
5 Cen R R NJ 4s 87	144	144	144
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	84¼	84¼	84¼
2 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	102¾	102¾	102¾
32 Chi & Alton 3s 49	17¼	16¾	16¾
10 CB&Q 4s 52 Ct A	80	79½	79½
10 CB&Q 4½s 77	70½	70½	70½
15 CB&Q gen 4s 58	80½	80½	80½
23 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	94¾	94¾	94¾
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	88¾	88¾	88¾
11 Chi&E Ill inc 97	32¼	32	32
7 ChiGtW inc 4½s 2038	44¾	44½	44½
3 ChiGtWest 4s 88	65¾	65¾	65¾
3 Chi I&L 6s 47	33	33	33
79 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	122¼	121¼	121¼
295 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	23¾	23¾	23¾
11 CM&SP 4½s 89F	47¼	47½	47¾
25 CM&SP 4½s 89C	47¾	47½	47½
20 CM&SP 4½s 89E	47¾	47¾	47½
5 CM&SP gen 4s 89	47	47	47
4 Chi&NW 6½s 36	40	39½	39½
44 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	22¼	21¾	21¾
11 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	33½	33½	33½
1 Chi&NW 4¼s 87	33¾	33¾	33¾
1 Chi&NW cv 4¼s 49	21¼	21¼	21¼
12 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	21¼	21	21¼
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	21¼	21	21
1 Chi&NW 4s 87	32¾	32¾	32¾
2 Chi&NW 4s 87st	32	32	32
2 Chi&NW 4s 87	32	32	32
6 CRI&P 4½s 52A	14¼	14¼	14¼
10 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	23¾	23¾	23¾
65 CRI&P 4s 88	25	24½	24½
22 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13¾	13¼	13¼
1 CRI&NO 5s 34	80	80	80
5 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	54	54	54
5 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	106¼	106½	106¾
11 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	101	100⅜	100⅜
86 Ch&NI Ind 4s 62	98½	98½	98½
8 CCC&StL 4½s 77	51¾	51⅜	51⅜
2 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	72	72	72
3 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Clev Un Term 5s 73	70¾	70¼	70¼
6 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C 66	66	66	66
21 Col & So 4½s 80	22¾	22½	22½
4 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	100½	100½	100½
46 Columbia G 5s 52 May	100⅜	99⅝	100
28 Columbia G 5s 1961	100⅜	99¾	99¾
18 Colum&Sav 4½s 69 www	25	25	25
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	109	109	109
3 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103	103	103
1 Con Edis 3¼s 66	104½	104½	104½
10 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Cuba No Rv 5½s 42 rct	25¾	25¾	25¾
4 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	59½	59	59¼
3 D&RG 4½s 36	14½	14½	14½
20 D&RG 4s 36	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 D&RG West 5s 55	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
4 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
17 D&RGW West 5s 78	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Dul Missabe&I 3½s 62	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 East Rv Minn 4s 48	108	108	108
6 E Ten V&G cn 5s 56	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 Elec Pow & Lt 4s 50	99¾	99¾	99¾
31 Erie 4½s 2015	55	54½	54¾
12 Erie 4s 95	89¾	89¼	89¾
3 Firestone T&R 3s 61	93¾	93¼	93¼
5 Firestone S&R 4s 56	78¾	78¾	78¾
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97½	97½	97½
1 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	19¾	19¾	19¾
25 Goodrich 4¼s 56	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	94½	94½	94½
7 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	86¾	86¾	86¾
2 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
17 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	97½	97¼	97½
14 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95¼	95¼	95¼
6 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	77½	77½	77½
8 Gulf M & N 5s 50	91	90½	91

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	73	72¾	72¾
4 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	57½	57½	57½
3 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	110½	110½	110½
5 Hockg V 4½s 99	124¼	124¼	124¼
1 Housatonic 5s 37	82	82	82
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	38	38	38
2 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	42¾	42½	42½
6 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10¾	10½	10½
1 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	100½	100½	100½
6 Ill Cen 4s 62	47¾	47¾	47¾
10 Ill Cen 4s 53	44¾	44¼	44¼
8 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44½	44¼	44¼
16 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45½	44⅞	45½
6 Ill Cen 5s 55	53	52¾	52¾
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	55¼	55¼	55¼
2 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	50¾	50¾	50¾
25 ICRR&StL&NO 5s 63A	48¼	47¾	47¾
12 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44	43¾	43¾
2 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	77	76	76
6 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	100¾	100½	100¾
3 Int Gt Nor adj 6s 52	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
26 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	15½	15½	15½
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	14¾	14½	14½
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	26¾	26½	26½
1 Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
1 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	97	97	97
10 Int T&T 4½s 52	46	45½	45½
15 Int T&T 5s 55	48½	48	48
5 James F&Clea 4s 59	51¾	51	51
5 KcFtS&Mem 4s 36	46	46	46
12 K C South 5s 50	73¼	73½	73½
6 K C South 3s 5A0	62	61¾	62
1 K C Term 4s 60	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Kopper Co 3½s 61	104½	104½	104½
2 Kresge Found 3s 50	101	101	101
10 La Gas 6s 42A	87¾	87½	87¾
5 Lac as 6s 42 B	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	77	76¾	76¾
6 Lac Gas 5s 42	97	97	97
5 L E & West 3s 47	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 Leh Valley Term 5s 54	49	49	49
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	53¾	53¾	53½
6 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	38¼	38½	38½
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35½	34¾	35¼
22 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32¾	32½	32¾
4 Libby McN&L 4s 55	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Liggett & M 7s 44	113¾	114¾	114¾
16 Liggett & M 5s 51	122	122	122
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96¾	96¾	96¾
3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96½	96½	96½
4 Lorrilard Co 7s 44	114¼	114	113¾
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	82¾	82½	82¾
1 Louis & N 2¾s 2003	84	84	84
4 Louis & N 3½s 50A	103	103	103
1 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	88	88	88
10 Lou Gas & El 3½s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Maine Cen 4½s 60	50¾	50¾	50¾
4 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	73¾	73¾	73¾
15 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Met Ed 4½s 68	109¾	109¾	109¼
1 Midland ERNJ 5s 40	38¼	38¼	38¼
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	63½	63½	63½
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s38	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11½	11½	11½
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11¾	11¾	11¾
69 M-K-T 5s 62A	35¾	34¾	35
32 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	14¼	14	14¼
1 Wabash 4s 71 wi	31¼	30½	30½
66 M-K-T 4s 34 ctfs	16¾	16¼	16¼
9 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	29¾	29½	29½
6 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1¼	1½	1½
21 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	29	28½	28½
3 Mo Pac 6s 65 A ct	28½	28½	28½
2 Mo Pac 5s 7 F	29	28¾	28¾
21 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	29¼	28¾	28¾
8 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	29	29	29
49 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	29	28½	28¾
5 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3½	3¾	3¾
3 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	38¼	37½	37½
8 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	41½	40¾	41½
5 NashCha&StL 4s 78	68	68	68
57 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102¾	102¼	102¼
1 New Eng T&T 5s 52	119¼	119¼	119¼
4 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	107¾	107¾	107¾
7 N Orl Term 4s 53	76½	76¼	76¼
15 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	44½	44½	44½
4 NO Tex&M 5s B 54ct	41½	41½	41½
2 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	43	43	43
56 NYC rfg 5s 2013	56¾	56¼	56¾
22 NYC 4½s 2013A	51¾	51¾	51½
6 NYC cn 4s 98	55¾	55	55
31 NYC 3¾s 46	97¼	97	97⅛
2 NYC cv 3¼s 52	58½	58½	58½
2 NY Chi St L 6s 50	94¼	94½	94¼
1 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	79¾	79¾	79¾
51 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	66¾	66¼	66¾
1 NY Ch&StL 3¼s 47	99¼	99	99
3 NY Dock Co 4s 51	62	62	62
3 NY Edis 3¼s 65	106½	106½	106½
1 NY G El H&P 5s 48	117¼	117½	117½
3 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	55¼	54¾	54¾
34 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	36¾	36¼	36¾
34 NYNH&H 4½s 67	34¼	33⅝	33⅝
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	30¼	30¼	30¼
67 NYNH&H 4s 56	30¾	30	30¼
1 NYNH&H 3½s 47	28	28	28
1 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	5	5	5
5 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	4¼	4½	4½
1 Nor Am Co 4½s 59	103½	103½	103½
2 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	103½	103½	103½
38 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66¾	66¼	66½
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	55¾	55¾	55¾
9 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	56	56	56
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51½	51¼	51½
29 Nor Pac 4s 97	74¼	74	74
2 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	70½	70½	70½
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¼	43¼	43¼
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Ohio Ed 3¼s 72	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	102¾	102¾	102¾
15 Ont Pow Fall 5s 43	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Otis Stl 4½s 62A	90½	90½	90½
3 Pacif Coa 1st 5s 46	85	85	85
1 Pac G&E 2¾s 61	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
1 Para Braw 3s 55 ct	60	60	60
3 Para Pict 4s 56	100	100	100
1 Pen Co 4s 63	104¼	104	104
2 PenOhi&Det 4½s 77	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	106	105⅞	105⅞
Pen P&Lt 2¾s 67	107¼	106¾	106¾
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	111¾	111¾	111¾
19 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104½	104¼	104½
8 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	90¾	89¾	90
4 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	99¾	99½	99½
14 Pen RR 4¼s 48 E	99¾	99½	99½
5 Pen RR 4s 48	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
12 Pen RR 3¾s 70	93½	93½	93½
1 Pen RR 2¼s 50	86¾	86	86
5 Pen GL&C Chi 5s 47	113¾	113¾	113¾
3 Peoria & East 4s 60	42¾	43¾	43¾
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	71¼	71¼	71¼
33 Pere Marq 4½s 56	62½	62	62
4 Pere Marq 4s 56	61¼	61¼	61¼
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 Phila Co 4¼s 61	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Phil Elec 3¼s 67	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Phil Elec 2¾s 71	100¼	100¼	100¼
22 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	8	7¾	7¾
6 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	27¼	27¼	27½
15 Phillips Pet 2¾s 51	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	83¾	83¾	83¾
10 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	95	95	95
2 Prov Sec 4s 57	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Pub Svc E&G 3¼s 68	108½	108½	108½
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	104½	104½	104½
3 Readg 4½s 87 A	81	80¾	80¾
6 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	72¾	72¾	72¾
5 Repplic Steel 4½s 54	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Repplic Steel 4½s 61	103	102⅝	103
2 Republic Steel 4½s 56	103	103	103
11 Rio Gr West 1st 4s39	46½	46½	46½
13 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	21¾	21	21
1 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	7	7	7
1 StLIM&S 4s R&G33ct	69½	69½	69½
5 StLPeo&NW5s48	43½	43½	43½
10 St L S F 5s 50 B	15¾	15¼	15¼
34 St L S F 4½s 78	15¾	15¼	15¼
1 StLSFW 4½s 78ct st	15	15	15
11 St L S F 4s 50 A	14¼	14¼	14¼
10 St L S F 4s 50A ct	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
8 St L SW 5s 52	47¾	43¾	43¾
8 St L SW rfg 5s 90	25½	25⅜	25⅜
2 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	66	66	66
5 StP&KC ShL4½s41	9½	9½	9½
56 Seab A L cn 6s 45	9¼	9½	9¾
2 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
20 Sea A L 4s 50 st	15½	14¾	14¾
10 Sea A L 4s 50 unst	15½	15¾	15¾
18 Sea Air Lg 4s 59	7¾	7¾	7¾
6 Sea-AllPla 6s 35A ct	5	4¾	5
4 Shell Un 2½s 54	97	97	97
2 Sou Pac 4½s 68	53¾	53¼	53¼
2 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52¾	52	52¾
20 Sou Pac 4½s 69	52¾	52¾	52¾
70 So Pac rfg 4s 55	68	67¾	67¾
61 So Pac cit 4s 49	61	60¼	60¾
2 So Pac cit 4s 49 reg	57	57	57
18 So Pac 3¾s 46	84⅞	84½	84¾
60 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54¾	54¼	54⅜
1 SoPacSPTer 4s 50	84	84	84
3 South Ry 6½s 56	89½	89½	89½
3 South Ry gen 6s 58	84¾	84½	84⅝
28 South Ry cn 5s 94	90¼	90¼	90¼
26 South Ry gen 4s 56	65¾	65	65
10 Spok Int 4½s 2013A	58	57¾	58
50 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104½	104½	104½
2 Superior Oil 3½s 56	101¾	101¼	101¾
2 Tex Corp 3s 65	105	105	105
5 Tex & Nor Ry 5s 43	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Tex P&L 1st 5s 2000	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	67	67	67
4 Tex & Pac 5s 79C	66⅞	66½	66½
6 Third Ave 4s 60	55	54¾	55
1 Third Ave 4s 60	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 UnElMo 3¾s 71	110	110	110
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	100	100	100
10 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109¾	108⅝	109¾
1 Un Pac 4s 47	103¾	103¾	103⅝
7 Un Pac 3½s 70	97½	97½	97½
7 United Drug 5s 53	95½	95½	95½
1 US Steel 2s 48	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	99¾	99½	99½
12 Utah P&L 5s 44	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Utah P&L 5s 47	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Utah P&L 5s 54	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Va Ry & Pow 3½s 68	110	110	110
1 Va Iron Coal 5s 49	72	72	72
9 Virginian Ry 3¼s 66	108¾	108½	108½
3 Wabash 5½s 75 asd	27¾	27¾	27¾
2 Wabash 1st 5s 39	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Wabash 2d 5s 39 ct	43	43	43
3 Wabash 4½s 78	26	26	26
25 Wabash 4½s 91 wi	38½	38¼	38⅜
1 Wabash 4s 54 ct	70	70	70
1 Wabash 4s 71 wi	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 Wabash 4s 54 55	85	84¾	85
2 Warner Bros 6s 48	99¼	99¾	99¼
22 Warren Bros 6s 41	95	94⅝	95
29 Westn Md 4s 52	90¾	90¾	90¾
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	29¼	29¼	29¼
2 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	29¼	29	29
3 Western Un 5s 51	83¾	84¾	84¾
8 Western Un 5s 60	83½	83	83
1 Western Un 4½s 50	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Westinghouse Elc 2¾s 51	101	101	101
1 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	93¾	93¾	93¾
8 Wis Cen 4s 49	46	45½	45½
27 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	16	15¾	15¾
2 Young S&T 1st 4s 48	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Young S & T 3¼s 60	99¾	99¾	99¾

Foreign Bonds

2 Antioquia 7s 45 A	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Antioquia 7s 45 C	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	67¾	67¼	67¼
3 Argentine 3½s 48	67¾	67¾	67¾
10 Argentine 3½s 71	75¾	75¾	75¾
8 Australia 5s 55	43	43	43
11 Australia 5s 57	43½	43	43½
1 Australia 4½s 58	40	40	40
49 Brazil 8s 41	28½	27¾	28¼
45 Brazil 6½s 26-57	24	24	24
35 Brazil 6½s 27-57	24	24	24
5 Brazil C Rv El 7s 52	24	23¾	24
1 Buen A 4¾s 77	58¾	58¾	58¾
1 Bupen A 4½s Apr 76	60	60	60
1 Canada 4s 60	104½	104½	104½
1 Canada 2¾s 45	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 61	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Mhile Mtg Bk 6s 62	14¾	14¾	14¾
10 Chile 6s 60 asd	14½	14½	14¼
3 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Chile 6s 61 Feba	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
41 Colomb 3s 70	33¾	33¾	33¾
10 Cordoba Pr 7s 42	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Cuba 5½s '53	107	107	107
1 Cuba 4½s '77	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
1 Denmark 6s 42	52	52	52
1 Dem Rep 6½s '61 ext.	67	67	67
1 Kreuger&T 5s '59	1¼	1¼	1¼
8 Mex 5s asd '45	6¼	6¼	6¼
4 Mex 4s '04 asd2 54	6¼	6¼	6¼
28 Mex 10 4s asd '45	6¼	6¼	6¼
21 Mex Irr 4½s '43 asd	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 Minas Ger 6½s '58	14½	14½	14½
15 Minas Ger 6½s 59	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Norway 4½s '56	55	55	55
2 Norway 4½s '65	54½	54½	54½
2 Panama 3½s 94 A st	58¾	58¾	58¾
8 Pernambuco 7s '47	11¾	11¾	11¾
5 Peru 1st 6s '60	9¼	9¼	9¼
6 Queensland 6s '47	53¼	53	53
10 Rio de Jan 8s '46	14	14	14
10 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	12	12	12
2 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	12½	12½	12½
2 Sao Paulo St 7s '56	60¼	59¾	60
24 Urug aj 3¾s 4¼s '79	57	56¾	57
20 Urug 4½s 4½s '78	57	56¾	57
1 Waraaw C 4½s '58 asd	5¾	5¾	5¾

Total today 4,984,000, previous day 5,483,600, week ago 8,222,400, year ago 5,869,200, two years ago 6,984,200, Jan. 1 to date 380,810,500, year ago 368,806,925; two years ago 283,802,400.

Bon Ami Net Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—The Bon Ami Company and its subsidiaries reported for the year ended Dec. 31, 1941, net profit of $1,262,949 after charges and Federal and foreign income and excess prof

Britain Sees Invasion Threat Gaining

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 3 — The remarkable efficiency of well co-ordinated air and sea power has made Britain increasingly alert to the peril of invasion and a possible Nazi attempt to cut its vital supply lines from the United States.

Reports of Germany's intensified production of glider planes and a new "now or never" industrial drive, coupled with the lessons learned in the passage of the Nazi warships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau through the English Channel, have wrought a profound change in the thinking of the British public. It knows now that in certain weather conditions and in the possible absence of British battleships the old traditions regarding the inviolability of British waters do not hold good.

[An Associated Press report from London today says the Germans have marked Iceland, Dakar, Casablanca and the Canary Islands for a spring conquest to choke off American supplies moving to Britain. The attacks, it is said, would be launched by naval units accompanied by powerful aerial convoys.]

Problem of Invasion

To allay apprehension it has been pointed out that an invasion would be a very different question—a statement based largely on the assumption that any preliminary concentrations of troops and transport movements on land, on sea, and in the air inevitably would be spotted in daylight by RAF reconnaissance sweeps.

The inference is that this would permit the concentration of big ships, in the absence of which a wealther-blinded air attack is demonstrably unsatisfactory if last week's brave but unsuccessful showing represents the all-out British effort at stopping ships in the Channel.

At the same time it is emphasized that Britains' defense plans are based on the assumption that the Nazis could force a landing at certain places, despite coastal batteries, mines and so forth, if visibility conditions were poor enough. Hence millions of trained troops and numerous armored divisions are retained here. The public does not question this assumption in the least after the spectacular illustration of defense limitations shown up last week.

Invasion Problems

The two main problems of the German High Command—peculiar to the invasion of Britain—are therefore to evolve some fresh "secret weapons" or some fresh method of using the known ones that would permit them to camouflage their preliminary activities and to consolidate any bridgeheads they could establish under the cover of the initial surprise.

The alternative is a publicly announced invasion in the grand manner as was undertaken in the case of Russia, relying for its success in the sheer weight of numbers and intensity of sustained attack. The English Channel always has been regarded as an effective defense against this—a super tank trap—and the RAF showed the difficulty of launching such an invasion when German barges were destroyed by the scores, and troops killed by the thousands during the Nazi embarkation practices on the continental seaboard during September, 1940.

If such an invasion could once be fairly launched it would take a great deal of handling, even by a full garrison fighting here under an umbrella of air protection, as the garrison of Singapore was conspicuously unable to do.

For regular troops of the Home Guard, Air Force and Navy would have to contend with an unprecedented assault on air fields, as the Nazis tried to clear the way for their dive bombers to pound the coastal batteries and defense areas back of them with the support from long-range guns off the French shore.

Nazi Naval Strength

Simultaneously all the naval strength the Nazis could muster—and it is by no means inconsiderable—would be striving to send invasion barges of shock troops, ships, and supply vessels, with heavy support behind fast minesweepers, through a quadruple protective area of mines, submarines, surface vessels and air escorts.

German Troops Needed

The numbers estimated as necessary for this German operation are less than 1,000,000 troops all told —some 30,000 parachutists to go for key points such as bridges, power stations, telegraph wires, radio stations and utility services, another 30,000 to attack military lines of communications, 60,000 more to operate right ahead of the main columns as they strive to move in from beaches, and 750,000 shock troops to make the break through and establish landing centers for reinforcement by air and sea.

The events in the channel the other week make such an operational picture seem far more feasible than ever it did before.

Britains' first defensive consideration now is air-field protection against air-borne troops.

"Surprise Weapons"

The nearest approach to a surprise weapon here as revealed by public debates on this matter has been the pike, of which some experienced soldiers have spoken in terms of warm appreciation.

But Hitler's thoughts have clearly been concentrated in a region out of reach of this historic implement and he has ordered construction of vast numbers of gliders. These were used by the Nazis with spectacular success in Holland, Crete, Libya and Russia for transporting advanced troops and later for bringing up supplies to them.

Hitherto the assumption has been that these would fall easy prey to Britain's Fighter Command. But this confidence has been shaken by the success of the air protection that the Germans put over the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau in conditions when the British fighters could not see the bombers they were supposed to be escorting, and British bombers could not see targets on the sea any more than they could have seen them on land.

Speed in Construction

Gliders can be built with tubular metal frames and wooden wings in only a fraction of the time it takes to build airplanes. They can be towed in numbers from two to six and "slipped" by the JU 52 type machines.

Big ones can carry many tons of men and equipment with ease. They are noiseless. They can make fairly safe crash landings on skids.

The smaller models, with a wingspread of about 80 feet and a length of 50 feet can carry 10 to 12 men with automatic weapons and radio.

In short, used for first time in a really big way, they would constitute in suitable weather conditions a weapon against which there has obviously been little opportunity for realistic practice by Britain's reconstituted army described in outline by Capt. David Margesson, former Secretary of War last week as furnishing a bridgehead for future operations on the continent of Europe.

The public was deeply in agreement with him when he added "it is unthinkable that the safety of the vast machinery of production that we have created, the arsenal from which arms are flowing to all allied nations, should be risked by any underestimate of the threat which can be brought against it."

Nazis Mass Fleet In Norway's Ports

By the Associated Press

London, March 3

A German battle squadron and transports are reported to be concentrating at Narvik and Trondheim in Norway.

British observers say the Nazis may be planning to make Norway the base for a spectacular air and sea offensive against the United Nations' Atlantic supply lines.

New and powerful German air units also are reported to have appeared in Norway recently.

Nelson Calls on U. S. Worker To Outproduce Axis 'Slaves'

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, War Production Director, last night issued a call to American industry and workmen to boost production 25 per cent on existing machines in 1942 in an all-out drive to win "the greatest competition of all time."

The production czar appealed to every worker to put into the production job "that extra bit of drive; that extra head of steam; that extra measure of determination" to meet and exceed the President's enormously expanded goals of planes, guns, tanks, and ships.

The speech was delivered over the Blue Network, and is to be followed by three more at weekly intervals, assigning to every citizen his role in the war effort.

The production drive is "no sly scheme to speed up men and machines for profits' sake," Mr. Nelson asserted, but an earnest effort of free men and women on the production lines to best "the slaves of Germany and the slaves of Japan."

Competition Systems

He announced a system of competitions between plants and workers, with recognition going to the contractors and workers who exceed prescribed production goals or contribute ideas for production short cuts.

Labor, he disclosed, will be assigned a prominent place in the conversion, retooling, and production effort. He is writing to management and workers in plants holding prime war contracts asking them to set up joint management-labor committees to act jointly in pushing output "up to and beyond the President's goals."

Mr. Nelson said the country could not be satisfied until war industries over the nation were working "as close as possible" to the limit of a 168 hours of work for every machine every week.

"In doing that I am confident we can increase production at least 25 per cent on existing equipment," he commented. "That we must do, and let no man fear that by putting more steam into his effort, he'll soon run out of work. It is because there is so much yet to do that we must move faster than we have thus far."

Mr. Nelson said he was assigning production schedules to primary contractors as quotas to meet and exceed. In each plant, he proposed, there should be erected production scoreboards within the shops to let every worker see the goal which each shift must attain.

Production Soldier

The "production soldier" will be given recognition for meritorious service in the manner of citations to soldiers and Navy men, he said, if they make special contributions to greater production. Navy and Army commanders who are using the weapons produced by each plant have been asked, Mr. Nelson said, to report directly to the men who built them how well they performed on the fighting fronts.

Washington authorities, Mr. Nelson reminded his hearers, can only give guidance and make suggestions, while success in defeating the Axis depends on "the men and women in industry."

"The war can be lost in Washington. It cannot be won here. That can be done only on the battle lines that now extend around the world and on the production lines that extend across this nation. Those production lines will determine whether we hold the battelines and whether ultimately we crush the enemy.

"Hard months are ahead. You know that. . . . In the months ahead there will be privation and there will be hard work.

"Yet if I understand the temper of the American people, there will not be complaint or protest if the job is well done. But to do it well, those of us on the production line have got to get into this fight now.

No Holds Are Barred

"It's a fight in which no holds are barred. Our enemy has suspended all the rules. We can't fight by the book. For that reason nothing can be allowed to delay production.

"There must be sweat and action on the production line to match the blood and action on the battle line.

"We must train our sights on 168 hours a week of machine-time to match the 168 hours a week of machine-gun time.

"The men of the production line dare do no less than the men of the battle line.

"So, in closing, let me remind you once more that the slaves of Germany and the slaves of Japan are producing arms at a peak which we must equal and then surpass—quickly."

Senate Action Ends On Pension Repealer

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—The Senate completed legislative action today on a measure repealing legislation permitting Congressmen to obtain Government pensions.

With only a score of members present the Senate accepted a joint House-Senate conference report approving the pension repealer as an amendment to a House bill.

The House bill, which now goes to the President for signature, provides continued pay for members of the armed forces and Government civilian workers who are reported missing or in enemy custody. These payments would go to dependents.

In addition to the pensions repealer, two other significant riders were attached to the bill.

One would authorize an $8,000,000 appropriation for construction of supplemental locks in the Soo Canal between Lake Michigan and Lake Huron to expedite the shipment of iron ores.

The other would provide a 20 per cent increase in the basic pay of enlisted men and 10 per cent in the basic pay of officers in the Army and Naval forces on duty in foreign lands or in the Philippines, Hawaii and Midway Islands. The provision excludes members of the armed forces in Continental United States or any other possessions or territories not specifically mentioned.

'Wrong Way' Corrigan Now Ferrying 'Em Right

LONG BEACH, Calif., March 3 (AP)—Douglas ("Wrong Way") Corrigan has joined the Army Air Corps ferrying command.

"Don't worry, compass or no compass, I'm taking these Army planes the right way now," Mr. Corrigan said, as he left on his first delivery flight.

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

FAIRHAVEN, 67 Riverside Dr., N. Y. C. (Apt. 1 B)—Large, light, homey rooms; opportunity for rest and study; nursing care; elderly folks welcomed; permanents. SChuyler 4-2015.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ADULT CAMP MANAGER

Competent take full charge; 150 guests; hire and handle staff; write full experience, salary. HAPPY ACRES, Middlefield, Conn.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CORSETIERE, thoroughly exp.; also position for sales person for women's specialty shop. Box P-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN for attendant nursing, some housework; Christian Scientist preferred. Box A-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Pittsburgh, Pa., Christian Science Church, preferably resident of Pittsburgh. Should have some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of four working days each week required. Commission basis. Open to man or woman.

Write Box W-42, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION, well and favorably known, has opening for capable woman, due to expanding operations, with Sterling Silver; above average percentage income and bonus, permanent position, educational advisory service. Opportunity for rapid advancement. District Manager, Room 301, 378 Stuart Street, Boston. Apply 9-4.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR - MECHANIC wishes position; single; first-class references, long experience; Protestant. RE. 7-2460, or write Box N-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

GARDENER, married, private estate experience in all branches, excellent references, wishes position. Box A-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SUPERVISING housekeeper-companion (Christian Scientist), experienced driver, adaptable, references. Write Box H-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG WOMAN, formerly employed in hotel as hostess, saleswoman in gift shop, also familiar with front desk, desires position. Write Box 1144, Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 West 57th Street, N. Y. C.

FURRIERS

CHAS. FLEMING —FURS
345 7th Ave. (at 30th St.) New York, N. Y. Penna. 6-2279

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3912

TYPEWRITERS

CASH PAID FOR YOUR OLD TYPEWRITER. CALL HAN 3121
ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

TOP cash prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

HIGH CASH! LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING. I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. WI. 7-7969.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

INFORMATION WANTED

AUGUSTA HOEY Deceased

By Order of the Chancery Division, of the High Court of Justice England dated 16th October 1939 in re Augusta Hoey deceased, late of 24 Huddersfield Road, Barnsley, Yorkshire Newton v. Longley 1939 H. 2270 the following Inquiry was directed to ascertain:—
Who upon the death of Augusta Hoey on 12th May 1938 became beneficially entitled to any property of hers as to which she died intestate and if any such persons are since dead who are their personal representatives.
Claims to be sent to Hubert Ashcombe Wheatcroft of 52, Bedford Row London W. C. 1. England
Solicitor by 2nd July 1942
Dated this 2nd February 1942
A. H. HOLLAND
Master.

NOTE. Information is required as to—(a) Death and issue if any of JOHN LONGLEY, Uncle of Intestate born at Darton in 1821. (b) Death marriage and issue if any, of Intestate's Uncles WILLIAM NEWTON
THOMAS NEWTON
JOHN NEWTON and
SAMUEL NEWTON
born between 1819 and 1830 at Barnsley. (c) As to death of John Hobson first husband of Ann Newton (Intestate's maternal aunt) and death of first wife of her second husband John Battman also as to Mary Jane Duffill married at Silkstone, Yorkshire England in 1886, child of said Ann Newton and John Battman and if dead her issue.
(d) Death and issue, if any, of William Moxon (Intestate's cousin) believed died at Mapplewell before 1899.

Corbin, Greener & Cook,
52, Bedford Row, W. C. 1.
Agents for Dibb & Clegg, Barnsley,
Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED — EXPERIENCED ATHLETIC DIRECTOR for coaching women's sports in four-year college; available for vacancy next school year; Christian Scientist required. Box W-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—NURSE for school infirmary beginning June 15. Hospital training desirable. Christian Scientist required. Box R-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

FOR RENT

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED HOUSE—Moderate size; beautiful view of CHARLES RIVER BASIN; conveniently located. For further details Tel. COM 4854 (Mass.).

FOR SALE

BERKSHIRE HILLS FARM—137 acres; 10 minutes from beautiful Pontoosic Lake. Write to Box 98, Lanesboro, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West (93rd St.) (Apt. 4G) — Desirable, warm, convenient churches and transportation; homelike. Phone Academy 2-7764.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Attractive, sunny, quiet single, double; running water; telephone; $5 up; references. RN. 2-9401.

N. Y. C., 101 W. 85th—LARGE, attractive room; single, double; women; excellent location; kitchen privileges. Call after 2. Miss Roach.

N. Y. C., 381 Central Park West (corner 98th) —Church; sunny room, private home; business person. ACademy 2-2658, Apartment 4-N.

N. Y. C., 60's East—Single room $4, double $12; breakfast optional. RH 4-3338.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

HOME WANTED in rural location for active grammar school girl of Anglo-Saxon parentage, with opportunity to be useful; near school; financial compensation. Room 3002, 60 East 42nd Street, N. Y. C.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa
(Continued)

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR—On Shropshire borders; attractive house; delightful country; nr. Eccleshall, Staffs. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH CORVIS ROAD EAST YENTON
Waiting to welcome you. P. H. BENN. Tel. 2752

HANTS — Knellwood House, Farnborough — First class private hotel, beautiful grounds; near Camberley and Aldershot. Apply Miss St. John.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL 31/33, Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5—Facing gardens, central to all parts. Comfortable, excellent cooking, H. and C. water. Well appointed. from 2½ gns. Phone Fro. 3357.

LONDON, Mrs. Hodgson, "Sixty Seven" Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. and C., bed, bath, breakfast, 7/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction sharing. LANgham 2679.

Live in London at
STRATHCONA COURT
198, Cromwell Road, S. W. 5. WES. 2828

A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms with the atmosphere and charm of home, would be appreciated. Special terms from 2½ gns. per pension. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine speciality.

LONDON: Private hotel, 13, St. George's Sq., Westminster — H. and C., comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. Miss Baker, VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE **Regent Hotel**
59, Osborne Road
Good Boarding Residence, every comfort.
Tel. Jes. 906

REIGATE, SURREY—MONKS COURT HOTEL Restful, standing in own grounds; recently remodernised; 25 miles from London; 5-minute walk from station; from 5 guineas weekly. Resident Director, Mrs. Blanche Blyth Samet.

SOUTHPORT (Talbot Private Hotel)
Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 2150
Where peace and beauty still remain

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa
(Continued)

SWITZERLAND

HOTEL REGIS
CLARENS—MONTREUX
Excellent Family Hotel
Splendid situation facing the Lake of Geneva
Incl. terms from Fr. 7.- to Fr. 12.-

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

NORFOLK HOTEL
Near Station. Every Comfort. Moderate Terms. Phone 3200. P. O. Box 157, Maritzburg.

England

ACCRINGTON

Bailey's
For STYLE, VALUE and SERVICE in
LADIES' FASHIONS
Church St. and Holme St., Accrington

BLACKBURN

From the Cheapest that is good to the Finest that's produced.
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
Tel. 7101
Brunswick St. and Stout St., Blackburn

You Always Buy Better at
SELLERS the food SELLERS

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

SERVICE and SATISFACTION at
J. F. RHODES & SONS Ltd.
PROVISION EXPERTS
and Really High-Class Grocers
54 Kirkgate, Bradford Telephone 2786-7
Branches also at
2 and 4 Heidelberg Rd. (Toller Lane)
311 Legrams Lane, Bradford
and 45 Otley Road, Headingly, Leeds

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill Street Bradford
TELEPHONE 2162
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

TAYLOR & PARSONS
Loose Covers Fit Perfectly
We are specialists in the making and fitting of Loose Covers. Quotations and advice without obligation.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
Phone BRADFORD 9540 (8 lines)

BURY

Richard Arnott
Ladies' Tailors, Outfitters and Furriers
Ladies' Tailoring
8 Silver Street
and 16-18 Crompton Street Bury 597

DERBY

L. & F. TANNER
Ladies' and Children's
HAIRDRESSERS
10 Belper Road, Derby
Phone 4163 *Open Wednesday*
1 P. M. Saturday

Barlow & Taylor & Co. Ltd.
HIGH CLASS DRAPERS
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Unequalled for Household Linens
Agents for Ladies' Norvic Shoes
Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters
MARKET PLACE DERBY
TELEPHONE 4295-6

HARROGATE

PARKER'S GIFT SHOP
High Class Leather and Fancy Goods
12 CAMBRIDGE CRESCENT
(Near G. P. O.)
TEL. 4535

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
for Fair Isle Goods
Shawls, Rugs, Wools, Jumpers, Cardigans, Dressing Gowns and Hand-Woven Tweeds.
17, PRINCES STREET TEL. 2951

KENDAL

WATSON BROS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
Agents for
Dexter Stormproofs
61 Highgate Kendal
Westmorland
Tel. 348

Crossword Quiz Answers

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Great Crosby 3261 daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EASE YOUR DAY
THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let Us Call for Your Washing
Salisbury Laundry Ltd.
193 Smithdown Road Tel. Wavertree 568

COOPERS
Church Street
Purveyors of Groceries
to His Majesty King George VI

SLOAN LTD.
of BOLD STREET
AGENTS for
RODEX and COTSMOOR COATS
Large Selection—All Sizes—All Models
42/50 Bold St. Phone Royal 6116

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2642 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
86 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place MANCHESTER

SHOES—
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

KENDALS
Where quality comes first

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
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AT THE CLOSE OF THE LAST FISCAL YEAR THE F.B.I. HAD NEARLY 22,000,000 SETS OF FINGER-PRINTS ON FILE.
K. PARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

What "Supersonics" Are?

Audible sound results from vibrations roughly ranging from 20 to 20,000 cycles per second. Supersonics, or ultrasonics, are soundless sound waves having a frequency higher than the highest audible sound.

Various creatures emit and are sensitive to sounds inaudible to humans. The tiny humming bird's

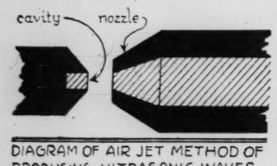


DIAGRAM OF AIR JET METHOD OF PRODUCING ULTRASONIC WAVES

song is sometimes too high-pitched for us to hear, and dogs will answer to a supersonic whistle which is soundless to our ear.

There are various ways in which supersonic waves may be produced. One of the simplest is by the use of a jet of air that travels at a velocity greater than the speed of sound. The air jet is directed by a nozzle into a cup-like cavity and the rate of the resulting vibration varies with the dimensions.

In liquids, ultrasonic vibrations tend to disperse solids. When molten metal is subjected to these soundless sound waves, the grain of the metal is markedly finer than in the same metal unvibrated.

Oil and water, which according to popular maxim "will not mix," under ultrasonic vibrations form an emulsion. Even mercury and water, which are much harder to mix, will form a fairly stable emulsion under vibration. Of practical importance in this connection is the fact that ultrasonic vibration improves the homogeneity of photographic emulsions, resulting in an increase in resolving power.

Ultrasonics may be used to emulsify molten metals, which (like oil and water) would not otherwise mix, and may thereby offer an alternative process to "powder metallurgy" in producing some metal combinations not otherwise possible to obtain.

Soundless sound waves also may be used for the non-destructive testing of metals for flaws. Metals conduct supersonics better than air. However, the presence of cracks, inclusions, blow-holes, and the like in the metal serves to absorb and deflect the vibrations and this interference provides a clue to the presence of flaws in the metal tested.

—W. P. Keasbey

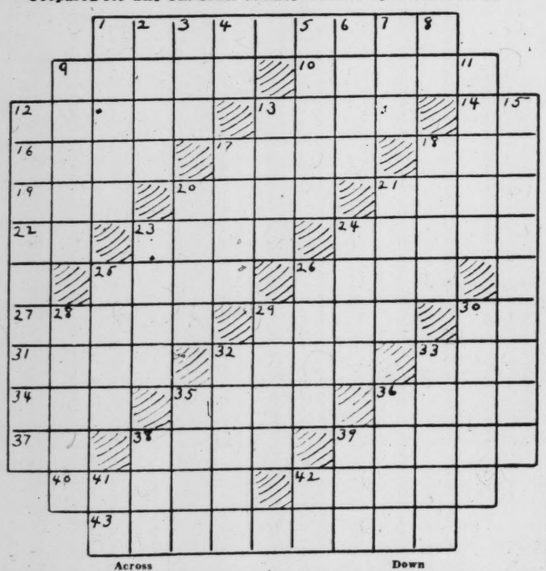
Porter's Invention

A device to put derailed trains back on the tracks was invented by a Negro Pullman porter and is now used the world over.

Answer to "Who Is This?"
John D. Rockefeller

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote "The Wonder Book"?
9—What eel is found in all warm seas?
10—What is a city of India?
12—What are tapering pieces of cloth used to give a varying width?
13—If you were in San Antonio, Texas, in what direction would you travel to reach Del Rio?
14—Royal Society (abbr.).
16—What mountain of Thessaly is mentioned in legend of war of the Giants?
17—Male parent of a horse is what?
18—What is Spanish for "river"?
19—Shelter.
20—Charles ——— Gibson.
21—Who is the "umblest person going" in well-known Dickens novel?
22—Doctor of Science (abbr.).
23—What is the opposite of "stag"?
24—What is leather thong by which a dog is held?
25—Who is police magistrate in "Oliver Twist"?
26—The chuck-will's-widow is what?
27—What is Indian corn?
29—University of Nevada is in what city?
30—Library of Congress (abbr.).
31—Small island is what?
32—What is a fine, soft, lustrous fabric?
35—What is a unit of length equal to one one-thousandth part of an inch?
34—Article.
35—What is a liquid measure of 4 gills?
36—Who is the royal "merry old soul" in the nursery rhyme?
37—Pronoun.
38—What do you call a number of large animals assembled together?
39—Implements are what?
40—Number of points made in game or contest is called what?
42—What is a watered, clouded, or frosted appearance on textile fabrics?
43—What English poet has been called a "molder of exquisite melodies"?

Down

1—If you owned a Morgan, it would be what creature?
2—What is any plane surface?
3—Existed.
4—What is a termination of numerals?
5—Gluck's "Armide" is what?
6—If your bouquet contained a Baltimore Belle, it would be what?
7—Negative.
8—Half an em is what?
9—Who led his followers through the Red Sea?
11—What constellation is represented as a ram?
12—Who was author of "She Stoops to Conquer"?
13—What is a siroceo?
15—What poet was called the "Attic Bee"?
17—Christine Nilsson did what to become famous?
18—Bookworms like to do what?
20—To take dinner.
21—Whom does Claudio wed in "Much Ado About Nothing"?
23—Mist.
24—Single ring of a chain is what?
25—What instrument has cutting ridges upon its surface?
26—What military article of apparel is named after General Sir Samuel James Browne?
28—What do you call waste from burned substances?
29—Who was wife of Odin and mother of Vali?
30—What is a French city on River Deule?
32—What is a device for sounding warning signals?
33—Who wrote of Dasher, Dancer, Prancer, etc.?
35—Who composed the first opera?
36—What is a piece of metal legally authorized to be used as money?
38—In what manner.
39—What is a rocky pinnacle?
41—Civil Service (abbr.).
42—What is 12th letter of Greek alphabet?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

Only rebel not ye against the LORD, *neither fear ye the people of the land; . . . the* LORD *is with us: fear them not.*
NUM. 14:9

Who Is This?

By Frank P. Foster II

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

He was born in Richford, New York, but his parents moved to Cleveland, Ohio, when he was twelve years old. He received a common school education, was a partner in a produce commission firm when he was nineteen and, later with his brother and other associates, entered the business that enabled him to become a man of great wealth. He, and his associates, planned to obtain a practical monopoly of a product of universal use and formed agreements with various railroads for the transportation of their product that made it impossible for any rival organization to compete on even terms.

(Score ..... 100)

He built up the largest business of its kind in the history of the world and secured for himself an enormous fortune long before he retired from active participation in its management.

(Score ..... 75)

It has been said that no accurate estimate of his wealth has ever been made public, but it has been generally thought to have been more than a billion dollars. Later, the institute bearing his name distributed $500,000,000 in gifts to support scientific research, education, and vast laboratories devoted to the welfare of the human race. Who was he?

(Score ..... 25)

(Answer appears elsewhere on this page.)

Brevities

Boston Herald: Maybe it will not happen this season, but by next year we wouldn't be surprised if the big spring push might be on bicycle pedals.

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Even if the horse comes back, the picture won't be the same. There's no spreading chestnut tree for the village smithy to stand under.

Camera Club's Pet Section

Top left: A friendly cottontail takes a bite from a peach, contributed by W. R. Goding, Bronxville, N. Y. Top right: The aristocratic-looking cocker spaniel was snapped by Mrs. J. M. Hartong, Sacramento, Calif. Bottom: The "Perfect Combination," submitted by Arthur Lamsley, Portsmouth, Hants, England.

Brotherhood of Man

Our doctrine of equality and liberty and humanity comes from our belief in the brotherhood of man, through the Fatherhood of God.—Calvin Coolidge.

In Lighter Vein

Suspicious Papa!

The saddest Valentine's Day story this year was an enormously involved affair which starts with a young lady named Therese telephoning Western Union and asking that Valentine Greeting 242 be delivered to a certain young man. Valentine Greeting 242 might be criticized as kind of silly, but it's definitely harmless; it reads, "Hens cackle, Roosters crow, You're my Valentine, Don't cha know." Western Union, however, sent out Valentine Greeting 241, which reads, "Be my Valentine, Be my honey, We'll live on Love and Daddy's money." Daddy got hold of it, inevitably, and while he is probably no more suspicious than other daddies, there was a lot of explaining to be done. Western Union, we're glad to report, wrote a manly, straightforward letter accepting all the blame.—The New Yorker.

Unnecessary Identification

"Ex-Army Offr.' (41), Scot, single, pub. schl., 19 yrs.' comm. reg. serv., rec. retd., seeks remun., non-tech. emp. of perm. and prog. nature. Strong pers. and init., shrewd, tactful, thorough. Used handling men, equable temp. Consid. Army admin. exp. (adjt. thrice), incl. office control, accs Well read, trav. Good know. French. Phys. fit. Good refs.—Advt. in Daily Paper.

Now why didn't he cut out the word "Scot"?—Punch ©.

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

Procedure

A correspondent writes: "A group of people met to discuss an important matter which was occupying the attention of many of the members. No formal motion was made but there was a wide variation of opinion.

Finally one member arose and said "I move that we . . ." The motion was not stated nor further discussed, but the chairman as soon as the motion was made immediately said "All right then, we will do that."

There was consternation and confusion in the hall, but because of friendly consideration for the chairman no protest was made.

We know that it was not correct, but we are not entirely sure of the nature of the mistake. Will you please tell us what was wrong with the procedure and if there was anything that could have been done to correct it?

The confusion undoubtedly arose from the ignorance of the presiding officer. Apparently the fundamental requirements for every piece of business were forgotten:—Securing the floor—Introducing business—Taking the vote, not one of which was obeyed. No formal vote was taken and therefore there was no registration of the will of the majority. Friendly consideration for a personality should never allow for abstract justice to be trampled under feet, and that was what was done although apparently without intention.

Some member of the meeting should have risen immediately to a point of order and called attention to the fact that no vote had been taken. Then a demand for a formal vote should have been made, thus the registration of the will of the majority would have been accomplished.

Awana Slaker-James

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

Odd Facts

John B. Motto, true to his name, makes a hobby of mottoes. He operates an elevator in Portland, Oregon. He now has more than 1,000 mottoes on the walls of his elevator cage, and every day he adds a new one.

* * *

Signs advertising bank nights in movie theaters are not original. Emperor Titus of Ancient Rome threw numbered balls into theatre crowds. These balls were later exchanged for food and clothing.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Mutual Language!

(Parents' Forum)

Stately diplomats could learn a lot from the following "friendly relations" story a mother sends: When our four-year-old chatterbox was invited to meet the little French granddaughter of a favorite neighbor, we cautioned her about the language differences involved, then waited with some trepidation for her return. Their first meeting had been a great success, Nancy reported happily. "I smiled at her in English. Then she smiled at me in French. And Brownie wagged his tail at both of us—in Doggish!"

Rust Adds Weight

One hundred pounds of iron will weigh 143 pounds when it has completely rusted, due to its having taken up oxygen from the air.

New Textile

Newest synthetic textile fiber is Aralac, produced at the rate of 5,000,000 pounds a year from the protein of milk, casein.

Little Chauncey

"Will you lend me a nickel, please? The operator doesn't believe in free speech!"

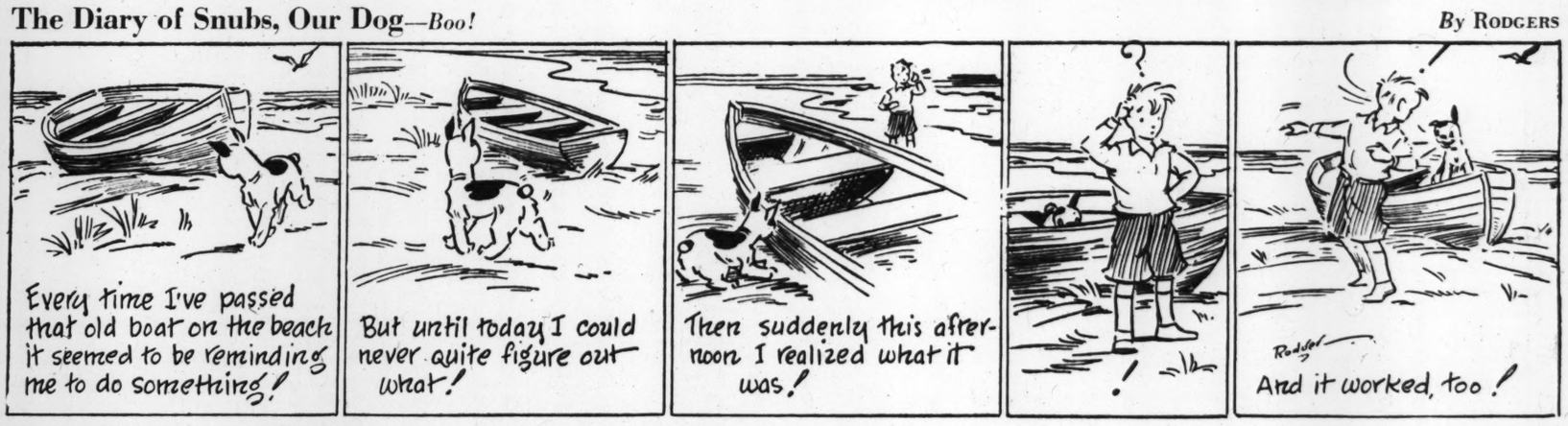
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Unofficial Weather Report*

By LE PELLEY

SO THIS IS MARCH COMING IN LIKE A LION !! — WOWIE !!
HOME AT LAST !! SOME WEATHER ! WHEW...
IS THAT YOU, BENJAMIN ? HOW'S THE WEATHER OUT ? —
WE'RE NOT SUPPOSED TO GIVE OUT WEATHER REPORTS, YOU KNOW, MOM ! BUT I MIGHT SAY THAT IF THIS IS MARCH, I'LL TAKE A LION ANY DAY —

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Boo!*

By RODGERS


Every time I've passed that old boat on the beach it seemed to be reminding me to do something!
But until today I could never quite figure out what!
Then suddenly this afternoon I realized what it was!
And it worked, too!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Take a Tip From an Old Settler*

By THE HAGERS

"GLASS-BOTTOM BOATS ARE NEW TO ME," I QUACKED AS WEASEL MISSED A TREE.
"ONE MILLION YEARS AGO," HE SAID, "GREAT MAMMOTHS ROAMED THIS RIVER BED.
THEY WERE MY ANCESTORS, YOU KNOW." A TURTLE CAME UP FROM BELOW.
"HIS LECTURE, DUCK, YOU MAY NOT HALT. BUT TAKE IT WITH A GRAIN OF SALT."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Offense—and Java

Reports of one defensive defeat after another are building up in America and Britain public pressures for an offensive strategy. The news from Java is not likely to lessen this demand. The American people, particularly, conscious of tremendous resources, accustomed to success, feel frustrated by their inability to rescue General MacArthur and the Dutch. And daily they see new illustrations of the advantages gained by attack.

The Japanese, striking with concentrated power in selected spots, prove the difficulties of defending everywhere at once. In Java they are as far from Japan as Boston is from Brest—or other Nazi-held ports. Despite intelligent and stubborn defense, they have landed more than 60,000 troops with equipment. The Dutch, backed by British, American and Australian forces, declare they are taking the "offensive." With a loyal population of 40,000,000 on an island one-third the size of California, they count as much on overcoming the invader as on preventing landings.

News that Filipinos in Northern Luzon have cleared the invader out of a 45-mile stretch of the Abra River Valley and the guerrilla successes of the Dutch on Celebes and other islands support their confidence that they can hold Java. Since the island lacks the industry to furnish weapons, its greatest need is for planes, guns, and tanks which must come from distant sources. Indeed, in this Java typifies the great problem of an Allied offensive.

Distance is the strategic key to the situation. Some military experts believe that the Japanese have built up reservoirs of men and weapons in Formosa, Indo-China, Malaya and the outlying Dutch Indies which will pour over Java despite all defensive efforts. Others think the Japanese have spread themselves too thin and too far from home, and that with Australia or New Zealand as a reserve base, American planes and ships may still save Java as an advance base. Mental and moral factors neither school has included could change the whole equation.

Amateur strategists have been hoping that a bold drive against Japanese lines of communication would cut off the forces in Java and give time for Allied reinforcements. Apparently the advocates of offense are getting a hearing in Washington. Secretary Stimson has declared, "We shall seize every opportunity for attack, and utilize every opportunity for surprise." General Marshall says "we must proceed" to carry the war "to the enemy."

The Dutch have reported "thousands" of American troops in Java, and it is known that American transports have been very busy in the Pacific. One reason more has not been heard from the Navy is that it has been convoying forces to advance bases—the first move for either defense or offense. How many of these have gone to the Pacific and how many to the Near East or elsewhere is a military secret.

Trained and well-equipped American troops are sufficient to become an important factor in the spring campaign. What happens in Java in the next few days or weeks should disclose whether America's strength will have to be used chiefly in a further holding action in the Pacific.

There is reason to believe that the greatest opportunity for an offensive is directly against Hitler in combination with forces the British are not now using—while Russia holds the initiative.

Town Meeting Day

The spring thaw hasn't come to Vermont yet. The roads are still firm for wagon wheels and tires, and there has been time to get them cleared of snow. Work in the field hasn't begun, but folks are a little restive about staying indoors. So, all in all, it's a good time to hold the Town Meeting.

This year, Governor Wills has asked Vermont folks to pray, not that they need much reminding, but the Nation is in a vital struggle, as the Governor says, "against those who would wrest [from us] our political and spiritual freedom," and it takes wisdom to do our part.

So today they file into little gray town halls of Barre granite, or, sometimes into Doric-columned halls on the green. There is one town in which the hall is white clapboard, with green shutters and trim, looking remarkably like a church, and there is a bell—some say it was cast by Paul Revere himself—which peals up from the valley, calling the neighbors to meet and vote on how they want things run, and who they want to run them. Everybody has an equal vote, and almost an equal voice, depending upon themselves.

Real democracy in action. Prayer and democracy—a pattern for the world.

"What Have I Done?"

Donald Nelson's first major talk to the Nation as war production chief was of a kind to give Americans confidence that they have the right commander on the factory front. Simple, "deadly serious," showing an understanding not only of the intricacies of industrial mobilization but of the spirit of America, Mr. Nelson put the opportunity to win the war right up to his hearers.

Three measures he outlined are particularly practical: 1. Insistence on a 168-hour week for machines. This seems so essential that it ought to be made as compulsory as armed service. 2. Greater use of existing equipment. The Government should compel more subcontracting and should "draft" industries which are unwilling to turn from civilian production. The mistakes which delayed automobile plant conversion should not be repeated. 3. Plans to get "consumer reports" from men on the fighting fronts. This is good business and should not only inform but inspire men on the factory front. With awards of merit for the "production soldier" it should help him sense his vital role.

Perhaps Mr. Nelson's most effective appeal was for the spirit of devotion required to get the best results from any of these measures. Pointing out that everybody can blame somebody else—and by such excuses can win the war for Hitler—he reminded Americans that every individual must make himself the first concern in efforts to speed production. "What have you done?"—addressed to oneself—is an excellent slogan.

The Farm Bloc Retreats

The Senate farm bloc has seen the handwriting on the wall. One might say the White House wall, for only the warning of a possible veto by President Roosevelt has dissuaded members from their plan of attaching a rider to the $32,000,000,000 war appropriation bill just passed. The rider would have forbidden the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell any of its stores of surplus crops at less than "parity" prices.

The practice of attaching riders to important bills on the theory that the Chief Executive cannot afford to veto the whole measure is a legislative abuse of long standing. Some day it may spur the American people into equipping their President with authority to disapprove specific items of a bill while approving the rest. In this instance, if Mr. Roosevelt had seen fit to throw the entire measure back into Congress, the farm bloc would have found itself a subject of public wrath for obstructing both war appropriations and price control in one action.

Now the House of Representatives Agriculture Committee has introduced the same controversial proposal to ban sub-parity sales of Government-held surpluses but has presented it in somewhat more defensible form. In reporting the Agriculture Department supply bill it has proposed to reduce appropriations for farm benefits—parity payments, disposal of surplus commodities, and soil conservation—by about $390,000,000. To do this would improve the case for allowing the farmer to reap full parity levels in prices, since it would save some of the cumbersome machinery by which tax-supported benefit payments now are distributed.

Still two arguments exist for leaving the Commodity Credit Corporation wide freedom. One is that some selling may need to be done before a product reaches parity in order to keep the momentum of a price rise from carrying above that mark. The other is that corn and wheat, used for feeding livestock, may have to be sold somewhat below parity in order that the prices of beef, pork, and dairy products shall not be forced considerably higher than parity.

Although an authority predicts that automobile tires will soon be made from dandelions, this does not imply that the householder's "digging" task will come to an end. It will merely be transferred from the lawn to his pocketbook.

The French had the Maginot Line, the British Singapore, and the United States a complacent sense of superiority, each a repository of false trust.

Junior, reading about the shortage of vegetables in England, announces that he is perfectly willing that his spinach be severely rationed.

The Bookshelf

For Organization of Peace

Professionals and experts in the field of foreign relations will make no startling new discoveries in Allan Nevins' AMERICA IN WORLD AFFAIRS (New York: Oxford University Press. $1), but great numbers of others may find in it a very useful and convenient résumé of recent history with which they are familiar in general outline but in which many chinks remain to be filled in the average layman's knowledge.

Written while Professor Nevins was in Oxford and addressing a British audience in early 1941, this volume has been revised in the American edition, bringing its conclusions down to the post-Pearl Harbor era and thereby clinching the tighter its thesis that isolationism has bitterly failed the United States and that co-operationism has been forced upon Americans by events.

While one may speak of this as a thesis, it is not one which the author has set out to prove, other than that he has undertaken to tell the story of American foreign relations since World War One, and this is the lesson implicit in any rational, faithful telling of it. His manner is distinctly objective and his method considerate toward the adherents of isolationism.

"Nothing could be more fatuous," he warns, "than to regard isolationism as intellectually contemptible." He explains factors which have appealed to numerous thoughtful Americans: geographic separation from Europe and Asia, economic competition with their products from a basis of near-self-sufficiency, political suspicion of Old World Powers, and the desire of immigrants and their children to leave Europe behind.

But he sets against this picture a heartening array of leaders—political, journalistic, academic, and diplomatic—who have urged and do urge the necessity of world co-operation and of America's taking its place as a leader in the world community. He gives a succinct statement of their doctrine:

"The internationalists believe that peace cannot be achieved by a static policy: that it must represent dynamic and unresting labor on a world-wide scale for the achievement of freedom, justice, and security. They emphasize the need for organizing peace; that is, for a system of collective security backed by a unifying ideal. They hold, in general, that the best way to keep the United States out of war is to help prevent any war from beginning."

This is the faith which he holds has been vindicated in the failure of neutrality legislation, in the growth of dictatorships fed by appeasement, and in the attack which has illustrated to America that aggressors anywhere are enemies to any nation that hopes to keep the peace. Professor Nevins' little volume would almost serve as a handbook of dispassionate reference for citizens in community forums, women's clubs, or public life who believe that peace must be organized and that America must be in the organization.

T. N.

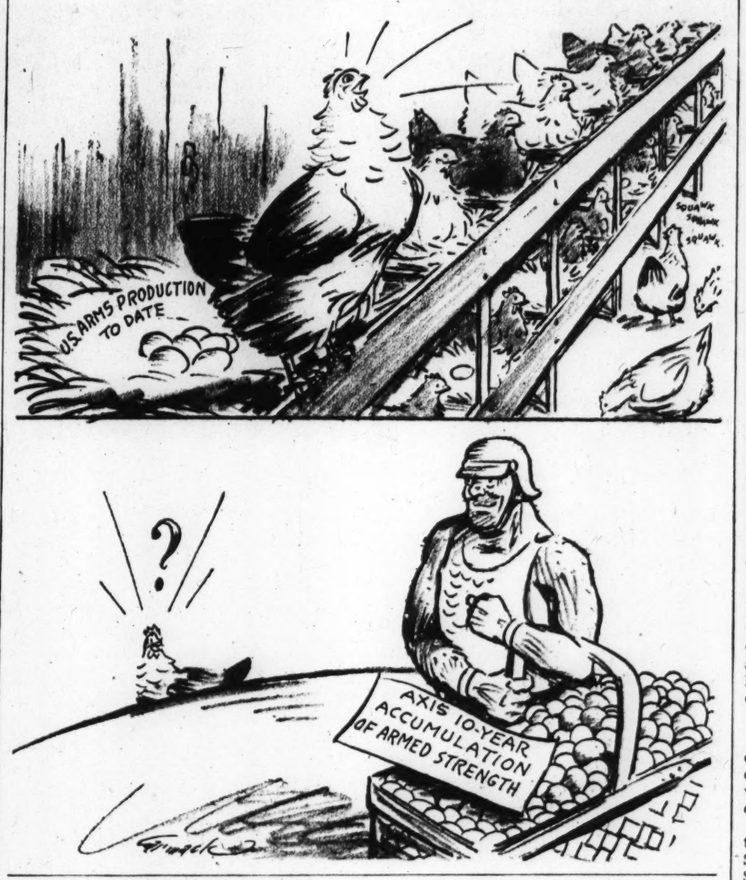
Mirror of World Opinion

The Shaw Redivivus

The U. S. S. Shaw has arrived at a west coast port under her own steam for repairs. . . . The Shaw was one of the three destroyers listed in the Knox report as having been totally lost in the Pearl Harbor attack. . . .

One would like to think of the Shaw as a symbol. This country is taken by surprise, and admits it. It suffers heavy losses, and admits them. Its strategic positions are reduced; the tide of war sets heavily against it, and it conceals nothing. But suddenly out of the wreck and disaster the ruined ships rise up again; the total losses navigate vast stretches of the ocean for repairs; the men on Bataan, who were written off two months ago, go on fighting; the immense recuperative strength of a nation of 140,000,000 souls asserts itself; two keels go down the ways for every one that is lost, and every enemy victory is met by calling up ten times the man power and machine power which the enemy has to use.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Not Enough to Cackle About—Yet



Time to Check U. S. Army Laxity

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just spent some days visiting at the house of a bombardier in the United States Army Air Corps, who is home on leave. He is a close friend of many years' standing and I have every confidence in his statements. He tells me that the Air Corps has many steps to take before reaching even the reasonable minimum of wartime efficiency and caution.

He has served for varying lengths of time on five Army airfields. At any of these, he says, anyone in officer's uniform could walk through the gates onto the field without having his identity challenged. Furthermore, it is possible for anyone to walk into a store and purchase such an officer's uniform, with all insignia, without having to show any evidence of army commission. Furthermore, one such officer, in an unauthorized uniform of this sort, can ride in the front seat of a bus containing, say, fifty men in civilian clothes; and his uniform is quite enough to take the entire bus-load onto the field without challenge. Thereafter, they can wander at will.

This bombardier and his colleagues are among the relatively few hundreds of four-engine plane crews in the entire Army. They handle the big machines which are depended upon to redress the balance in the Far East. Recently they were ordered to a new base on the west coast from the point in the southwest where they were training. Army rules call for a maximum driving distance of 250 miles per day for those who own their own automobiles, theoretically to avoid accidents and overstrain. Rules also call for the arrival of the whole contingent on the same day at the new post. This means that those without automobiles, who might have been sped on by plane and train in those days when Singapore still held and Java might still be saved, were given extra time off so they would arrive together with the automobile contingent.

But it so happened that these boys had come to the southwest hurriedly from another airbase on the southeastern coast, on a temporary basis. Army rules require that officers, being gentlemen, should be allowed to return for their baggage. So complaints were made and orders countermanded, and the entire contingent was given traveling time back to the east coast for their duffel, time to pack, time to rest up, and time to cross the entire country to the west coast.

Boys being what they are, both the daily traveling limitation and the leave "for purposes of recuperation" were a farce. All the crews know, and their officers know, that the boys dash home by air or auto at top speed, spend their traveling time and leave period seeing their friends, going to the theater, dancing, and neglecting sleep as much as possible. Then at the last minute, they hurtle their cars across the continent driving in relays, 24 hours a day, to arrive one jump ahead of the adjutant's stamp.

Some details in this letter have been altered to protect the boys, but the essential story remains accurate. I believe there are reasons beyond the usual restrictions of censorship for making some of these facts known. The United States today needs useful criticism which will neither aid the enemy nor permit laxity to go undetected and unchecked.

SUSAN ROGERS

Atlanta, Ga.

"Without Guards or Fencing"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a subscriber and reader of The Christian Science Monitor, I thought you might be interested in the following:

Last Saturday my husband and I drove past a large East Coast airport and much to our horror, what should we see but at least 100 Army planes bunched together—tip to tip—without a guard or any protection, about fifty yards from the main road and most accessible for sabotage. These planes were adjacent to an airplane plant and probably were produced there. My husband, who has just returned from California, said he saw the exact situation outside a plant there—airplanes bunched together and near the road, without guards or fencing.

When will America wake up!

E. U. D.

New York

P. S. Returning Sunday afternoon past the airport first mentioned we saw that the planes were still there, waiting. For what—pilots or destruction?

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

An American in England

Britons Carry On Under Rationing

LONDON

It is interesting to note the difference in the approach to the food rationing problem here as compared with continental countries. In France, if you ate in a restaurant, you had to surrender the required coupons for meat, bread, sugar, fats, cheese, according to what you ate. Our cook was entitled to more coupons than my wife or I, who were not doing as heavy physical work. The factory worker, miner, dock worker, had still more and so on.

The background of the British system seems to be based on two main desires: First, to assure that everyone has sufficient food to provide the required energy; hence the national production. Secondly, to prevent hoarding by those who have the financial means to do so. A third objective is certainly to control prices of the essential foods and this is, in fact, well accomplished. Naturally, human ingenuity in devising means to circumvent the letter—and sometimes the spirit—of the regulations requires the Food Ministry to be unusually alert. But in general the British are a law-abiding people. One is always impressed here by the spirit of solidarity of the Nation, resurrected out of common affliction and suffering.

* * *

A basic weekly ration is allowed in London approximately at present as follows:

Meat: 24 cents' worth, equivalent to an average of 2 mutton chops, more of cheaper meat, less of more expensive meat.

Butter: 2 oz.

Margarine and lard: Total, about 8 oz. per week.

Sugar: Now ¾-lb.; in warmer weather ½-lb.

Tea: 2 oz.

Bacon: 4 oz.

Jam: ½-lb per month.

Milk: 2 pints minimum, plus any excess milkman may have available. Varies with districts. Children have a pint a day everywhere.

Eggs: One every two weeks at present.

In addition, each individual is allowed 16 points per four weeks for supplementary foods. A one-pound can of Spam, salmon, or corned beef is 16 points. A can of American baked beans is 4 points and so on.

Other foods are, in general, not rationed although they may be short—some are very short. To find a box of shredded wheat is difficult but not impossible. Chocolate is rather rare but can be had from time to time. Cakes and pastries are in sufficient but not abundant quantity. Staple foods for modest families—rice, dried beans, peas, oatmeal, spaghetti and the like seem abundant enough, and are not rationed.

In green vegetables, the English never did have much imagination nor variety and, fortunately, the country is blessed with an ample supply of cabbage, Brussels sprouts—and cabbage! So that is no problem.

The one serious lack is fresh fruit. Except for a few apples, since disappeared, and a few oranges occasionally, sale of which is restricted to children under 6, I have hardly seen any fresh fruit since my arrival.

* * *

Fortunately, relatively few people are restricted to their basic ration. The workman in a large or medium-sized factory will have his lunches without coupons in a factory canteen. Usually these canteens serve a moderately well-cooked nourishing meal.

The businessman has lunch in a private restaurant. Poor people can go to Government-operated restaurants for a cheap warm meal, these having been opened in many districts. The wealthy can go to the Savoy, Mayfair, Coq d'Or, Berkeley, or any number of restaurants and pay anything from reasonable to ridiculous prices, just as one can in New York and on a similar scale of charges. The amount one may order is limited to one main dish (meat, fish, or fowl) with whatever else one wishes. But in any restaurant, the shortage of sugar, butter, and so on for cooking is very noticeable and, in general, the quality of food in expensive restaurants has deteriorated substantially.

Out of all this, my impression is, that thanks largely to Lease-Lend, the poor are eating at least as well as in peacetime (the standard certainly called for considerable improvement), the rich are eating substantially less and are better off for it.

W.

The Wide Horizon

Golden Rule for Aliens

By Rodney L. Brink

LOS ANGELES

When peace comes again (after victory for the United Nations, of course) it will be an added source of gratification if we, the people of the United States, can look back upon a clear record of good sportsmanship and fair play—if we can say honestly that the alien within our borders has been treated in accord with the Golden Rule.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, which has been the Nation's first point of contact with citizens of enemy lands now within our borders, has painstakingly set an example of fair treatment that doubtless will be patterned by the Army, now taking over this part of the work.

This attitude of fairness and gentleness has been especially evident in the handling of Japanese, aliens and citizens, on the Pacific Coast. Here, in an atmosphere aggravated by confusion caused by the dual citizenship of many of the American-born Japanese, the best traditions of the United States Department of Justice and the gentlemanly conduct of the men of its Bureau of Investigation have held true under extraordinary stress. There has been no public complaint of any brutality or mistreatment.

The FBI has had the assistance of an amplified personnel of the Post Office Department in registering aliens of enemy countries, and the Immigration Service has received from FBI for detention hundreds of aliens arrested on suspicion of foreign loyalties, some of them to be confined for the duration of the war.

* * *

FBI, however, has been the focal point of all such activities, and its methods, complimented even by some of the aliens who have come within their scope, are of exceptional interest.

"We have tried to carry out the instructions of the Attorney General of the United States," says William Fleet Palmer, United States District Attorney. "In dealing with the Japanese we have held merely that they should not be discriminated against; that they should be treated as human beings."

Under the Department of Justice, sifting boards have been set up to hear the cases of all individuals taken into custody, whether they request such hearing or not. Three civilian judges will hear each case, and in each case will recommend either unrestricted liberty for the individual, or parole to a responsible citizen, or internment for the duration. The Attorney General will pass finally on each case.

"We believe in justice and democracy," says Mr. Palmer, "and we want to treat all in a way that will justify our claims to justice and humanity. We are not interested in the howl being raised against American-born Japanese, which seems to be at least partly economic in its origins."

Here Mr. Palmer referred to the fact that Japanese have been the keenest of competitors as vegetable growers, produce distributors, and in other fields; and that the times and strained circumstances give occasion for much subtle, perhaps even unconscious, antagonism under a cloak of patriotism or defense.

"We would be violating our United States Constitution to the very extent that we permitted discrimination against those citizens of Japanese extraction," Mr. Palmer said. "We are determined that they shall not be persecuted or stripped of their property without due reason."

* * *

Southern California FBI officers went quietly about their huge task of separating sheep from goats among the Japanese population. The Bureau had been gathering information against this very emergency for two years. Even before Pearl Harbor it took over the papers of many Japanese organizations and business institutions, and it knew many secrets. Arrests of aliens began immediately after the Pearl Harbor raid.

The entire procedure has been carried out with a minimum of friction, and in accord with the rigid training in such matters given to student investigators in the FBI training school in Washington, D. C. There have been arrests, confinement in jails, shipment to far points. It has not been a pleasant experience for any of those concerned, but FBI men have made it as little unpleasant as possible.

"There are good aliens and bad aliens," say the United States District Attorney, "but all must be treated well."

"I wish that Americans caught by the war in enemy lands may have as fair treatment as the Japanese and other enemy aliens are being accorded here," said one man who has watched the alien-sifting process.

And so, on the available evidence, may we all.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.